



Gloucestershire County Council

Annual Report

OF THE
COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1963



GEO. F. BRAMLEY

County Medical Officer of Health



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INDEX

	<i>Page</i>
INTRODUCTION	2
STAFF	5
SECTION A—Statistics and Social Conditions of the County	8
SECTION B—General Provision of Health Services for the County	
1. Laboratory Facilities	10
2. National Health Service Act, 1946 :—	
(i) Health Centre	17
(ii) Care of Mothers	17
(iii) Care of Children	18
(iv) Recuperative Holiday Home	20
(v) Problem Families	20
(vi) Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948	20
(vii) Infant Deaths	20
(viii) Midwifery and Home Nursing	22
(ix) Dental Treatment	25
(x) Health Visiting	27
(xi) Vaccination and Diphtheria Immunisation	28
(xii) Ambulance Services	30
(xiii) Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care	31
(xiv) Home Help	41
(xv) Mental Health	42
3. National Assistance Act, 1948 :—	
Section 29—Care of Handicapped Persons—	
(a) Blind	51
(b) Partially Sighted	52
(c) Deaf	53
(d) Cripples	54
SECTION C—Diseases	
1. Infectious Diseases	55
2. Venereal Diseases	56
SECTION D—Water Supplies, Sewerage and Housing Services	57
SECTION E—Inspection and Supervision of Foods	
1. Milk Supply	73
2. Water Sampling	74
3. Food Hygiene	74
4. Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957	74
5. Animal Health	74
SECTION F—Miscellaneous	
Registered Nursing Homes	75
TABLES—	
I. Births and Deaths	76
II. Notifiable Infectious Diseases	78-79
III. Causes of Death	80

Health Department,
Berkeley Chambers,
Gloucester

June, 1963.

*To the Chairman and Members of
the Health Committee.*

MADAM, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In presenting my annual report I have followed the procedure of former years.

The population rose again in 1962. The number of births was higher than ever but the increase in population was also due to more people coming to live in the County. The increase is again mainly in the area between Cheltenham and Gloucester and north and east of Bristol. As the number of children per household also appears to be increasing, additional strain has been placed, particularly in the above areas, on the domiciliary services. The County's birth rate is still higher than the national average but an unfortunate aspect is the increase in illegitimate births, the percentage being nearly as high as it was shortly after the war but still below the national average. The care of the unmarried mother and her child has put additional strain on the resources of the Moral Welfare Associations who act as the County Council's agents, and in particular on the Home for mothers and babies in Cheltenham, for which the County Council accepts responsibility for five-sixths of the cost. If the present position continues, it may well be necessary to provide additional accommodation.

After a slight increase in the infantile mortality rate in 1961, there was another slight rise in 1962, but in spite of this the County rate of 19.6 deaths per 1,000 live births is lower than the national rate of 20.7. The increase is solely due to an increase in the number of deaths of infants in the Borough of Cheltenham. There was also an increase in the number of still births, so that the peri-natal mortality rate, which is the ratio of still births and deaths under one week, was also higher.

This is the second year in succession that the infantile mortality rate in Cheltenham has risen following the very low rate in 1960, and the general impression is that the figures are returning to those comparable to a period of several years up to and including 1957. Cheltenham's figures should not be taken in isolation because statistically seventy or so thousand population is a small figure. However, there is some concern and we are enquiring carefully into the circumstances of each death with the Medical Officer of Health of the Delegated Authority, the Obstetric Consultants and the General Practitioners.

There was a slight increase in the general death rate but this is still low at 11.08 per thousand. There has been no change in the order of the chief causes of death (heart disease, cancer and vascular diseases of the nervous system). Cancer of the lung was the cause of death of 208 persons as compared with 188 in the previous year. During the year the report by the Royal College of Physicians on Smoking and Health was published, and although I am satisfied that there must be very few people in this County who are not aware of this associated danger, there seems to be little less smoking. The Committee did not take advantage of hiring the mobile propaganda units provided by the Ministry of Health and the Central Council of Health Education, but as for the first time a health education officer has been appointed he has been given the major task of stepping up our arrangements to see that everybody is informed about this danger. This was and continues to be particularly concentrated on getting advice over to the Primary School leavers and the new entrants to Secondary and Grammar Schools. Almost every form of health education technique has been used. The health visitors with special aptitudes for giving talks and demonstrations are being used, as well as medical officers.

There was a short but sharp influenzal outbreak particularly in the first weeks of January and, associated as it was with very cold weather, there was a large number of deaths particularly in old people, so that there were in 1962 over one hundred more deaths due to pneumonia and bronchitis than in the previous year.

The number of deaths from tuberculosis was twenty, one less than last year. The number of notifications of new disease, which showed a sharp decline last year, rose in 1962. The general trend, however, is down. It would seem fair to say that more very early infections are now being notified, which is to be expected as the disease in general becomes less common.

Immunisations and vaccinations against a variety of diseases continue but it requires continuous stimulation to remind parents of the necessity for these procedures, especially in respect of diphtheria when for several years no cases have occurred. As a result of the smallpox scare at the beginning of the year, the number of persons vaccinated rose considerably and there are probably more children vaccinated against smallpox in Gloucestershire than ever before, so that whereas in the past the County never had a very good record, we now compare favourably with most parts of the country.

Mothers' Clubs expand in number and Child Welfare Centres gain in popularity, the latter, of course, are becoming more and more centres for immunisation and vaccination procedures, but their main function as centres of teaching continues. Less regard is being paid to repeated weighing but more to developmental progress.

Three babies were born with defects associated with the mothers having taken thalidomide in early pregnancy ; one died within a month and neither of the others has a severe abnormality.

It was again an encouraging year for dental care and in particular dental health education, the County having been chosen as one of four areas for a pilot scheme. Three things are needed to prevent dental caries, which is as extensive as ever. The first is regular and frequent dental treatment, but there is little likelihood of there being sufficient dentists in the country to provide it in the foreseeable future. The second is the stopping of the bad habit of eating sweet and sticky things between meals, which dental health education is working hard to combat and is, we hope, gaining a little ground. Thirdly, the presence of one part per million of fluoride in the drinking water. (This is present in the main water supply in a very limited part of the County but it has not yet been possible to provide it for the whole of the County).

In the Ambulance Service new stations are gradually being provided which will give better working conditions for the drivers during the short periods they are in the stations.

By the recruitment of new chiropodists the Chiropody Service regained some of the ground lost last year. The accommodation in village halls, etc., where a good deal of this service is provided, is unsatisfactory but this difficulty is slowly being overcome by the provision of mobile chiropody units.

The Home Help Service is always working under pressure but continues to keep people in their own homes and out of communal accommodation and hospitals, or perhaps more strictly speaking off waiting lists.

The Mental Health Service continued to expand but there is still a long way to go before a service envisaged under the new Mental Health Act is provided.

The services for the care of the handicapped are growing and the inauguration of a sales organisation gives the social workers time to do the job for which they were trained and appointed.

No new arrangements were made for health visitors to work directly with general medical practitioners. In the rural areas where we employ combined nurses, these arrangements have, of course, always been in operation. Discussions were begun with a view to starting new schemes, but nothing much more need be done in an area, for example, like Cinderford where there is a social club when each Friday at noon doctors, nurses, health visitors, ministers of religion and workers from every branch of the social and welfare services meet to co-ordinate their work. Health Visitors have always arranged to follow up on request from hospital, so that when the Ministry of Health circular on Hospital Waiting Lists and the role of the Community Services was received, there seemed to be little new to be done in respect of the health visiting and other health services in this County to achieve the Minister's object from the Local Health Authority side.

During the year the Ministry of Health issued a circular on the Dental Services with a view to the best use being made of the limited dental manpower available, in particular, to local authorities. There were practically no aspects of this advisory circular which were not already in operation.

The Minister also brought to attention the value of voluntary organisations in giving assistance to the community health responsibilities of local authorities. In this County, which has had a long association with voluntary bodies such as the County Nursing Association, the Federation of Child Welfare Centres, etc., the opportunity was taken to review what help could be used from the British Red Cross Society, St John Ambulance Brigade and the W.V.S. They already assist us in many aspects of the health services but new avenues of help were revealed and arrangements made to use these additional services.

The Ministry issued yet another circular and this required the Council to provide a ten year forward looking plan for development of the community health services as a corollary to the Minister's plan for hospital services. It required the Council to provide facts, numbers and costs in regard to the existing buildings, proposed new buildings, staff, capital and revenue expenditure divided into individual years up to 1967 and for a block period 1968/72. This was not only a useful exercise in giving the opportunity to review the existing services and to plan ahead, but the summary of these reports published this year has given the opportunity to see how Gloucestershire is ahead of or falls short of the provision by other local health authorities.

My thanks are gladly given to every member of the Health Department whose work is reflected in and by the production of this report, and the members of the Council and Health Committee for their sympathetic help and understanding of a complex service. Our thanks are again due to the several voluntary bodies and their many members who give their services so freely.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

GEO. F. BRAMLEY,

County Medical Officer of Health.

STAFF

as at 31st December, 1962

County Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer	G. F. Bramley, M.D., D.P.H.
Deputy County Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer	W. Davidson-Lamb, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Senior Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare	Elizabeth M. Sefton, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H., L.M., D.P.H.
Senior Medical Officer, School Health Service	B. Nicholson, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.
Senior Assistant County Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer ...	M. J. Gryspeerdt, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers	Katherine E. M. Allen, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. S. C. Buck, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. Sheila M. E. Grew, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. M. L. Kinman, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P. & S. M. B. Pepper, M.B., B.S. M. H. Ryder, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. Mary P. S. Seacome, M.A., B.M., B.Ch. Elspeth M. Fielden, M.B., B.S. Mary Anderson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. } <i>Temporary</i>
District Medical Officers of Health (also Divisional Medical Officers of Health)	R. F. Barclay, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. R. E. A. S. Hanson, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H. A. T. Hunt, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. S. Knight, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. W. A. Knox, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.
Chest Physicians (part-time)	F. J. D. Knights, M.D., M.R.C.P. R. A. Craig, M.D., M.R.C.P.
Principal Dental Officer	J. F. A. Smyth, L.D.S.
Area Dental Officer	J. P. B. Pengelly, L.D.S.
Orthodontists	G. D. Everard, L.D.S. Mrs J. M. Popplewell, L.D.S. (part-time)
Dental Officers	D. N. de Gruyther, L.D.S. W. N. Ellis, L.D.S. R. J. Frayne, B.D.S. L. Jones, B.D.S. J. A. McPhail Mrs D. W. Squires, L.D.S. L. H. Stratford, L.D.S. D. A. Thomas, L.D.S. G. N. Willetts, L.D.S. C. P. Wookey, L.D.S. Mrs G. Yemm, B.D.S. 8 part-time officers
Dental Auxiliary	Miss P. Simpson
Dental Hygienist	Mrs H. B. Iliffe
Dental Health Education Officer	Miss M. D. Ryley

Superintendent Health Visitor	...	Miss E. K. N. Cumming
Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor	...	Miss F. E. Fortnam
Health Visitors	...	75 in number
Health Visitor Tutor	...	Miss R. Atkinson
County Nursing Association :		
Secretary	...	R. C. Brain
Superintendent	...	Miss M. A. Bach
Assistant Superintendents	...	Miss C. M. Allison
		Miss C. E. Brownhill
		178 District Nurse/Midwives
		8 part-time
Orthopaedic After-Care Sisters	...	Mrs M. G. Brancher
		Miss E. M. Hunter
		Miss V. Leake
		Miss N. Long
Mental Health Home Teacher	...	Mrs E. M. Barnes
Senior Mental Welfare Officers	...	D. S. Bayliss
		R. T. Ireland
		F. H. Livesey
		D. W. Parker
		A. E. Poyser
Mental Welfare Officers	...	A. G. Corlett
		T. Keeling
		L. D. Mann
		B. F. Rice
		E. Wentworth
		F. L. Wintle
		} part-time
Supervisors of Training Centres	...	5 in number
Assistant Supervisors of Training Centres	...	27 in number
Dental Surgery Assistants	...	29 (equivalent of 18.9 whole time)
County Public Health Officer	...	S. B. J. Davies, A.R.S.H., F.P.H.I.A.
Assistant County Public Health Officer	...	P. McCandlish, C.P.H.I.E.J.B.
County Ambulance Officer	...	W. C. Virgo, O.B.E.
Health Education Officer	...	R. W. Rossington
County Home Help Organiser	...	Mrs H. K. Paine
Area Home Help Organisers	...	13 in number
Social Welfare Officers—Blind	...	Miss B. M. J. Saunders
Deaf	...	Miss E. D. Galbraith
Physically		
Handicapped	...	Mrs D. M. Parsons
Welfare Assistants	...	4 in number
Home Teachers for the Blind	...	6 in number
Occupational Therapists	...	Mrs B. H. Gurney (part-time)
		Miss I. M. Stewart
		Miss M. D. Warren
		Mrs P. Williams
Chief Chiropodist	...	D. E. Boden
Senior Chiropodists	...	R. Ames
		A. Crawford
		W. S. Robertson

Part-Time Chiropodists	...	...	...	7 in number
Administrative Officer	...	...	...	W. T. Winstone
Senior Administrative Assistants	...	...	...	A. Hudson A. F. Poyser F. B. Wilton

DELEGATED AUTHORITY—BOROUGH OF CHELTENHAM

Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	T. O. P. D. Lawson, M.D., D.P.H., D.R.C.O.G.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	P. M. Lambert, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Area Dental Officer	...	...	...	J. S. MacLachlan, L.D.S.
Dental Officer	...	...	...	A. W. McCarthy, L.D.S.
Health Visitors	...	...	...	10 in number
Senior Mental Welfare Officer	...	...	...	G. H. Watts
Assistant Home Help Organisers	...	...	...	2
Home Teacher for the Blind	...	...	...	1
Welfare Assistant	...	...	...	1

Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.71
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births				...	...	...	...	...	5.01
Still-births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births				...	...	...	...	...	18.03
Total live and still-births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,705
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)			...	...	...	...	...	...	186
Infant mortality rates									
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births				...	...	...	...	...	19.62
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births					...	...	...	...	19.66
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births				...	...	...	...	...	18.87
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)							...	...	13.96
Early Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)								...	12.17
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.98
Maternal mortality (including abortion)									
Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births				...	...	...	...	...	0.3

1. Live Birth Rate

The Birth Rate for the year 1962 was 18.71 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 18.26 in 1961.

The following table shows the comparative figures for the past five years :—

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Urban	16.99	17.47	19.04	18.09	18.82
Rural	17.18	17.14	18.01	18.35	18.66
Administrative County ...	17.11	17.25	18.36	18.26	18.71
England and Wales	16.4	16.5	17.1	17.4	18.0

2. Death Rate

The Death Rate for the year was 11.08 per 1,000 of population as compared with a rate of 10.9 last year.

The total number of deaths in the County during 1962 was 5,645 and chief causes of death are shown in the following table.

	Urban		Rural		Whole County		Percentage of total deaths		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Urban	Rural	Whole County
Heart Disease	705	4.09	1,252	3.71	1,957	3.84	33.51	35.06	34.63
Cancer	353	2.05	600	1.77	953	1.87	17.02	16.79	16.88
Vascular lesion of nervous system	290	1.68	524	1.55	814	1.59	13.98	14.67	14.42
Pneumonia	151	.87	207	.61	358	.70	7.28	5.79	6.34
Other Circulatory Diseases	88	.51	137	.40	225	.44	4.24	3.83	4.00
Bronchitis	86	.50	152	.45	238	.46	4.14	4.25	4.21
Accidents	56	.32	122	.36	178	.35	2.70	3.41	3.15

3. Infantile Mortality

The Infant Mortality Rate for the County was 19.62. The rate for England and Wales for the same period was 20.7.

Year	Urban		Rural		Whole County		Rate for England and Wales
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	
1955	58	24	109	23	167	24	24
1956	52	21	94	19	146	19	23
1957	57	22	112	22	169	22	23
1958	59	22	99	18	158	19	22
1959	54	19	90	16	144	17	22
1960	48	15	108	18	156	17	21
1961	59	19	113	18	172	18	21
1962	79	24	108	17	187	19	20

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE COUNTY

1. Laboratory Facilities

(a) The arrangements for laboratory facilities for the undertaking of Public Health bacteriological and pathological work remain the same as for last year.

(b) REPORT OF E. G. WHITTLE, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., PUBLIC ANALYST

This is the eleventh annual report on the analytical services provided for the County in accordance with the agreement of 1951 which was primarily concerned with work under the Food & Drugs Act and the Fertilisers & Feeding Stuffs Act. There is, however, a considerable volume of work besides this relating to Waters, Sewage and Swimming Bath, Atmospheric Pollution problems and consultative work on water and chlorination problems.

SUMMARY OF EXAMINATIONS

Milks	839
Food and Drugs	632
Waters and Swimming Baths	173
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs	81
Miscellaneous	65
	1,790
Atmospheric Pollution	
Lead peroxide	36
Deposit gauges	36
Spectrophotometric Analyses	76
Chlorination visits and inspections	103
	251
Grand Total	2,041

There is an all over increase of more than 100 examinations over 1961 made up primarily of increased Food and Drug work—50 more milks and 100 more Foods, 25 more water samples and 7 more Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs. There was a significant fall in the work on monthly lead peroxide and deposit gauge examinations due to the fact that both the Stroud and Dursley authorities have changed to continuous daily smoke and sulphur dioxide apparatus. The Department has now only to check smoke stains. The one site at Stroud has involved 261 check observations, whilst the two sites at Dursley required 347 checks, that is a total of 608 days of observation.

Spectrographic analyses and chlorination visits and inspection figures are both lower than in 1961 but still of the same order of about 100 in each case.

SUMMARY OF MILK ANALYSES

Total milks	...	...	...	...	...	...	839
Fat deficient	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Added water	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Fat deficient and added water	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Abnormal solids-not-fat	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Poor quality—just less than 3 per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Suspicious low S.N.F. and freezing point	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Channel Island satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	177
Channel Island unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Channel Island poor quality	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Formal milks	...	...	...	...	...	...	483
M.M.B. contract	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
M.M.B. contract poor quality	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
M.M.B. contract solids-not-fat	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
M.M.B. added water	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Appeal to cow	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

Thus of the total of 839 samples of which 483 were taken formally, only 24 were abnormal in respect of solids-not-fat. That is they gave solids-not-fat figures less than 8.5 per cent. but the freezing point depression did not indicate added water.

Of 177 Channel Island samples seven were fat deficient and two were returned as of poor quality. This is a reasonably satisfactory position for a quality milk.

Of 662 ordinary milks, 26 were fat deficient and 10 contained added water. Eight of these watered milks were from one supplier who was in similar trouble twelve months ago. The present deficiencies resulted in a fine of £40.

The Milk Marketing Board (M.M.B.) Contract samples comprise milks delivered to schools. Only one sample of 31 taken was adulterated in that it contained added water. One other sample was of poor quality being just less than 3 per cent. of fat. This also is a satisfactory state of affairs.

ADULTERATION AND OTHERWISE IRREGULAR SAMPLES OTHER THAN MILKS :—

C.3921	Halibut Liver Oil Capsules	Informal	Contained only 3,300 international units of Vitamin A per capsule.
C.3923	Halibut Liver Oil Capsules	Informal	Contained only 3,250 international units of Vitamin A per capsule.
C.3978	Halibut Liver Oil Capsules	Formal	Contained only 2,150 international units of Vitamin A per capsule.
C.3988	Halibut Liver Oil Capsules	Formal	Contained only 2,750 international units of Vitamin A per capsule.
C.3997	Halibut Liver Oil Capsules	Formal	Contained only 3,100 international units of Vitamin A per capsule.
C.4007	Halibut Liver Oil Capsules	Formal	Contained only 3,200 international units of Vitamin A per capsule.

These capsules were all stated to contain 4,500 International units of Vitamin A per capsule. Some were stated to be of B.P. quality in which case the limits of variation are 3,750 to 5,250 International Units of Vitamin A per capsule.

The International Unit of Vitamin A activity is the activity of 0.3 microgram of Vitamin A alcohol. This means that 1 gram of pure Vitamin A contains 3,333,000 International units.

The B.P. (British Pharmacopoeia) requires also that Halibut Liver Oil Capsule should be protected from light and stored in a cool place. When stored under these conditions they may be expected to retain their potency for at least three years after the date of preparation. Labelling provisions require on the container or the package a statement of the date of preparation.

B.4274	Tincture of Iodine	Informal	Contained an excess of both iodine and potassium.
C.4201	Dairy Ice Cream	Formal	Contained not more than 1.7% milk fat and hence does not warrant the description "Dairy".
C.4404	Marzipan	Formal	Only 10% of nut calculated as ground almonds.

COMMENT ON OTHER FOOD AND DRUGS SHOWING POINTS OF INTEREST

- B.4011 Fruit Bon-Bons, informal. This sample contained several coloured sweets and for the most part were permitted colourings only. One colouring present in trace amounts could not be satisfactorily identified and a further sample was requested.
- C.3955 Hamburger Relish, informal. This sample of Canadian origin was stated to contain a small amount of alum and 0.6% of potash alum was found. Alum is not permitted in foodstuffs in this Country. The matter was earlier taken up with the importers by the Port Health Authority in Bristol and it is hoped that in future alum will be excluded from such articles imported into this Country. Its use in this type of article is not clear but alum is possibly necessary in processing some of the vegetables included in the relish.
- C.3954 Chicken-Mushroom Hi-lites, informal. This article contained probably not more than 14.3% of combined chicken and mushroom with 34% of fat and 52% of starch. It was first thought that perhaps 14% of chicken plus mushroom hardly warranted the stress laid on these articles in the description of product. On further thought and having regard to the relative importance of the product which was essentially a delicacy probably intended for consumption with a drink, it was considered that one would not expect much chicken and mushroom. It was felt that the matter could not be pursued further with any confident hope of changing the description.

Continuing examinations of the meat contents of pies ; those taken during the first quarter included:—

A.3897	Pork Pie	24% meat
A.3930	Steak and Kidney Pie	21% meat
A.3983	Pork Pie	37% meat

Two Dairy Cream Ices proved to be of satisfactory fat content and the fat present was entirely milk fat as required by the Ice Cream Regulations.

One coffee and chicory essence was returned as of poor quality in that it contained only 0.235% of caffeine instead of the minimum of 0.25% required by Regulations.

A cochineal substitute proved to be a mixture of two permitted colourings carmoisine and sunset yellow FCF.

A sample of Pork Sausage B.4199, formal, contained only 62.5% of meat and was returned as of poor quality. The majority of pork sausages examined contain certainly not less than 65% meat.

B.4192 Fruit Drops, a follow up sample of B.4011 was found to contain in the suspected green sweet—a tartrazine only—a permitted colouring.

C.4087 Butter with foreign body which was found to be a portion of glass 7/10 in. long by 1/2 in. wide weighing 0.7 gm.

C.4104 Instant Coffee. This article was correctly described as 97% caffeine free. This method of expression indicating a reduced quantity of caffeine is perhaps preferable to the description decaffeinated as sometimes applied to this type of product.

C.4110 Butter drops. The fat content of these sweets was most erratic within individual units and varied from 1 to nearly 5%. Further samples were called for which proved similar. This rather suggested a few odd sweets from some previous consignment.

C.4124 Blue Food Colour contained a permitted colour—blue VRS.

C.4129 Sweet containing a foreign body which proved to be a small piece of metal weighing only one milligram. Spectrographic analysis indicated that the metal was probably a portion of a manganese steel such as might be used in a cutting knife in the manufacture of the sweets.

The meat products including pies and sausages were found to be of generally satisfactory meat content. The following are the results of examination of sausages.

A.4027	Pork	Formal	71% meat
A.4028	Beef	Formal	60% meat
B.4231	Beef	Formal	61% meat
B.4232	Pork Sausage meat	Formal	76% meat
B.4233	Beef	Formal	61% meat
B.4307	Beef	Formal	58% meat
B.4333	Beef	Formal	53% meat
B.4352	Pork Chipolata	Formal	71% meat

The pies had the following composition :—

A.4032	Pork	Informal	31% meat
A.4051	Steak and Kidney	Informal	29% meat
A.4089	Pork	Informal	29% meat
A.4090	Steak and Kidney	Informal	31% meat
A.4091	Cornish pasty	Informal	8% meat
A.4092	Pork	Informal	30% meat
B.4336	Steak and Kidney	Informal	21% meat
C.4192	Pork	Informal	26.5% meat
C.4193	Pork	Informal	25.2% meat
C.4195	Pork	Informal	33.7% meat
C.4217	Pork	Informal	28.5% meat
C.4270	Pork	Informal	24% meat
C.4271	Pork	Informal	32% meat

A Honey A.4064 was submitted with a complaint of poor appearance and taste. The dark coloured fragments around the top of the jar were particles of wax and resin from the honeycomb. The flavour of the honey was unpleasant and distinctly soapy. This fault was possibly due to residual soap after the washing of utensils used in processing the honey. The product was otherwise of normal composition for a honey derived mainly from White Clover.

A Soft Ice Cream A.4093 was of satisfactory composition with 8.8% fat and 10.9% solids-not-fat.

17 ordinary Ice Creams contained satisfactory amounts of fat and milk solids-not-fat. Four Dairy Ice Creams justified the description.

A sample of Pearl Barley B.4276 contained a paper packet which was dirty and heavily infested with psocoptera (silver fish) although the actual barley was not infested.

C.4189	Rolls and Butter	Formal	The fat was entirely butterfat
C.4194	Buttered Rolls	Formal	The fat was entirely butterfat
C.4202	Bread and Butter	Formal	The fat was entirely butterfat
C.4203	A Sandwich containing a foreign body	Informal	The foreign body proved to be the common cabbage moth
C.4274	Almond Marzipan	Informal	Contains not less than 25% ground almonds

OTHER MEAT AND FISH PRODUCTS

B.4234	Polony	Formal	62% meat
B.4235	Danish Pork	Formal	88% meat
B.4353	Fish Sticks	Formal	85% fish
B.4354	Pork Luncheon Meat	Formal	Only 78% meat. Poor quality against a minimum agreed figure of 80%
C.4211	Fish Cakes	Informal	62% fish
C.4215	Pork Luncheon Meat	Informal	Only 78% meat. Poor quality
C.4212	Pork Luncheon Meat	Informal	95.5% meat
C.4213	Luncheon Meat Loaf	Informal	57% meat.
C.4256	Fish Cakes	Informal	56% fish
C.4260	Fish Cakes	Informal	57% fish
C.4261	Salmon Fish Cakes	Informal	38% fish
B.4389	Cube of Sugar containing foreign body	Informal	Foreign body was a small piece of iron scale
B.4399	Steak and Kidney	Informal	No evidence of kidney but contained 34% of meat
C.4357	Meat Pie	Informal	Only 17.5% of meat
A.4148	Cornish Pasty	Informal	Only 7.0% of meat
B.4368	Luncheon Meat	Informal	Only 78% of meat
C.4332	Pasty	Informal	Only 7.5% of meat
C.4347	Strawberries and Cream sweets	Formal	Contained 2% of fat derived from milk
C.4381	Marzipan Confectionery	Formal	Contained not less than 30% ground almonds

MEAT PRODUCTS

Pies

A.4114	Pork	31% meat
A.4115	Steak and Kidney	22% meat
A.4117	Pork	27% meat
A.4147	Steak and Kidney	22.5% meat
B.4385	Chicken and Veal	29.5% meat
B.4399	Steak and Kidney	34%. No Kidney
B.4400	Pork	26% meat
B.4403	Pork	28% meat
C.4357	Meat	17.5% meat. Poor quality

Pasties

A.4118	Cornish Pasty	11.5% meat
A.4148	Cornish Pasty	7.0% meat. Poor quality
A.4149	Cornish Pasty	28.5% meat
A.4231	Cornish Pasty	9.5% meat
B.4386	Cornish Pasty	24.7% meat
B.4390	Cornish Pasty	10% meat
B.4401	Cornish Pasty	10% meat
B.4402	Cornish Pasty	17% meat
C.4332	Cornish Pasty	7.5% meat. Poor quality
C.4333	Cornish Pasty	34% meat
C.4339	Cornish Pasty	13% meat
C.4341	Cornish Pasty	21% meat
C.4351	Cornish Pasty	9.5% meat

C.4352	Cornish Pasty	33.0% meat
C.4353	Cornish Pasty	9.0% meat
C.4356	Cornish Pasty	16.0% meat
B.4388	Cornish Pasty	34.5% meat
<i>Other Meat Products</i>		
A.4169	Chopped Pork	81% meat
A.4192	Minced Beef Loaf	84% meat
A.4209	Mince and Beef with Onion and Gravy	34% meat
B.4368	Luncheon Meat	78% meat. Slightly low
B.4380	Spaghetti Bolognese	19.4% meat
B.4384	Faggot	64% meat
B.4387	Faggot	50.5% meat
<i>Sausages</i>		
A.4144	Beef	57% meat
B.4367	Pork	70% meat
B.4379	Pork	68.5% meat
<i>Fish Cakes</i>		
C.4293	47% fish	
C.4298	54% fish	
C.4299	56% fish	
C.4300	Salmon. 36% fish	

WATERS, EFFLUENTS, ETC.

Mains supplies (Public and Private)	...	...	58
Wells, boreholes, springs, etc.	...	...	34
Streams	...	...	13
Seepages	...	...	2
Swimming pools	...	...	35
Sewage and trade effluents	...	...	15
Miscellaneous	...	...	16
			173

Twenty samples of drinking water were unsatisfactory from a chemical point of view. Half of the samples were from one source over a period of mains difficulties. Eighteen samples from artesian boreholes in the Lechlade area contained Fluoride in amounts varying from 0.18 p.p.m. to 13.0 p.p.m. These results are quoted in full together with comment on the hardness of the supply. It will be seen that the high fluorine figures occur in notably soft waters.

FLUORINE

Fluorine parts per million

G.C.116	4.0	Soft
G.C.139	5.2	Soft
G.C.140	7.3	Soft
G.C.141	4.9	Soft
G.C.151	1.2	Hard
G.C.152	1.1	Hard
G.C.153	13.0 (Repeat 11.3)	Soft

G.C.158	1.7	Moderately soft
G.C.159	2.1	Moderately soft
G.C.161	0.9	Moderately hard
G.C.162	2.9	Soft
G.C.163	3.5	Soft
G.C.164	0.54	Hard
G.C.167	1.5	Moderately hard
G.C.168	0.18	Hard
G.C.169	0.72	Moderately hard
G.C.170	0.40	Moderately hard
G.C.176 (Ref. G.C.139)	5.0	Soft

MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES INCLUDING ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION EXAMINATIONS

M.6	Foreign matter in Christmas Cake	Contained a portion of glass
M.83	Sugar	Contained 1.2% of salt
M.100	Milk	20% deficient in fat
M.104	Egg Roll	Contained a pellet of rodent excreta
M.116	Dry Fry	Peanut oil in Trichlorofluoromethene. Subject of correspondence with the Home Office
M.127	Pint bottle of milk	Whitish film due to hardness salts of water
M.138	Bread	Foreign matter was a piece of soiled dough
M.144	Foundry Sand	Contained no toxic substances
M.153	Clay	Of satisfactory composition
M.156	Insects	Identified as cat or dog fleas
M.157	Milk	Foreign matter was a portion of a foil sweet wrapping
M.172	Crude Oil	Contained mineral oil with the characteristic odour of used engine oil
M.173	Oily waste	
M.175	Ice Lolly	All of satisfactory composition and free from metallic contamination
M.176	Ice Lolly	
M.177	Ice Lolly	
M.204	Ice Lolly	
M.305	Ice Lolly	
M.225	Insects	Identified as the Red mite of poultry
M.222	Chloros	Satisfactory available chlorine figure
M.230	School milk empty bottle	Foreign matter was milk residues with dust or grit
M.233	Bottle of milk	Foreign body was a giant paper clip 3 inches long
M.238	Cream Bun	Foreign matter was a bundle of cotton fibres. The origin of the fibres could not be ascertained
M.246	Portion of a Honey Bun	Foreign body was an immature cockroach
M.269	Milk	Foreign matter identified as a portion of cement
M.275	Butter	Contained genuine butterfat
M.307	Almond Paste	Ground almonds were rancid
M.308	Ground Almond	
M.310	Foundry Sand	Examined for lead content
M.311	Foundry Sand	
M.312	Foundry Sand	
M.313	Foundry Sand	
M.336	Water	

2. National Health Service Act, 1946

(I) HEALTH CENTRE, CHELTENHAM

General Practitioner Consultations	...	...	...	18,325
Treatment and Casualties	...	...	...	4,139
Attendances—Child Welfare	...	...	...	5,082
Ante and Post Natal	...	...	...	1,107
Foot Clinic	...	...	...	85

Total 28,738

(II) CARE OF MOTHERS

(a) *Expectant and Nursing Mothers*

Arrangements for the ante-natal care of expectant mothers have not been altered during the past year. The ante-natal clinics held by general practitioners in four Local Health Authority premises continued to work well and to provide a much wanted service for the mothers and a place where the basis of co-operation between general practitioners, midwives and health visitors was used to the fullest extent.

Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes were held at 29 centres. New centres were opened during the year at Warden Hill and Longwell Green.

	1962	1961
Number of sessions	638	624
Number of patients who attended	1,167	946
Number of attendances	5,647	4,682

Fathers were invited to attend some sessions at two of the classes, where one of the male doctors gives a talk. An extension of this practice would be most helpful.

(b) *Arrangements for Confinement*

The total number of births notified was 9,565, an increase of 319. Notified institutional births numbered 6,524—68.2%, and domiciliary births numbered 3,041—31.8%. The increase is in institutional births. This is a general trend throughout the country. It is due to increased awareness of possible minor abnormalities, where it is felt that the mother's confinement in hospital would prove more satisfactory.

Social enquiries were made into 2,589 applications for hospital confinement, and home conditions were considered satisfactory in 237, i.e. 9.2% of the cases.

In 286 cases a hospital booking was necessary for delivery only. In these cases investigation revealed satisfactory home conditions for early discharge in 240 instances. An increased number of mothers is being booked for delivery in hospital and discharged home on the second or third day for continued care by the domiciliary midwifery service.

The system of early discharge for selected patients from the maternity hospitals allows for a greater use of the specialised hospital services. The scheme, however, depends on the close co-operation of the hospitals with the domiciliary services and the patient and her family.

(c) *Care of Mothers and Illegitimate Children*

Four hundred and eighty-seven illegitimate births were registered ; ten of these were stillbirths. Thus 5% of all live births were illegitimate, compared with 4.2% in the previous year and is the highest figure recorded since 1952. This increase gives rise to grave concern and further efforts are necessary on behalf of all members of the community, not only those concerned with the Maternity and Child Welfare Services, to show by example and to educate young people to a high sense of positive personal concern and responsibility. The Committee is taking its part in this by co-operating in the work begun by a Standing Committee called by the Bishop of Gloucester and the Education Committee.

Number of new cases dealt with :—

Gloucester Diocese, excluding Cheltenham Borough	221
Cheltenham Borough	98
Parts of County in Bristol Deanery	54
	373

St Catherine's Home, Cheltenham

Eighty unmarried mothers and babies were admitted, 51 being County cases. The average length of stay was 34 days before confinement and 32 days after confinement. A new milk kitchen for preparing the babies' feeds was opened during the summer.

(III) CARE OF CHILDREN

(a) *Home Visiting*

Summary of home visits during the year :—

		Health Visitors	Health Visitors District Nurse/ Midwives
Number of Children under 5 visited	...	38,285	5,228
Children under 1 year—First visit	... ..	8,416	1,057
Total visits	...	62,024	11,206
Children 1 - 2—Number of visits	... ..	25,188	4,039
Children 2 - 5—Number of visits	... ..	52,087	7,715
Total visits	... ..	139,299	22,960
			162,259

Testing for Phenylketonuria was continued during the year. No positive case was discovered.

An increased number of children under the age of 5 was visited, and each of these children received an average of 3.7 effective visits, compared with 3.6 in 1961. The Health Visitors make selective home visits, thus seeing families according to their need. Twenty-three thousand, five hundred and forty-six ineffective visits were made. These visits should be recorded as they represent a considerable amount of time and trouble taken by the Health Visitor, with no immediate and positive result.

(b) *Child Welfare Centres*

One hundred and eight static Child Welfare Centres are maintained throughout the County. The static welfare centre at Whitecroft was closed during the year because of unsatisfactory accommodation, and the area is now served by the mobile clinic. Thanks are due to the ladies who previously formed the voluntary committee at Whitecroft and who now act as helpers at the mobile clinic. The two mobile clinics serve 68 villages. It is again a pleasure to place on record the thanks which are due to the ladies who undertake the voluntary work in the 106 static child welfare centres affiliated to the Gloucestershire Federation of Child Welfare Centres and in the other two which are not affiliated.

The tables below show the statistics for the year, and it is satisfactory to notice the increase in the number of children who attended.

	1962	1961
Number of sessions per month	371	366
No. of children who first attended under age of 1 year ...	8,208	7,420
Total number of children who attended	22,378	22,107
Total number of attendances :—		
Under 1 year	70,416	64,538
Over 1 year and under 2 years	25,110	22,641
Over 2 years and under 5 years	31,597	28,830
Percentage of children who attend a welfare centre and were born in :—		
Live Births		
1962 6,524 attended	9,530	68.5%
1961 6,523 attended	9,246	70.5%
1957-1960 10,331 attended	32,208	32.1%

Mothers' Clubs

New Mothers' Clubs were opened at Tewkesbury and Hambrook both in County Clinics during 1962, making a total of 18 in the County. These clubs continue to provide focal points for health education in their area. Unfortunately no clubs are available to mothers and fathers for the vital combined operation parenthood. It is recognised that fathers usually do the "baby sitting" on Mothers' Club nights, but it would appear that in some instances fathers could accompany their wives to evening sessions on health education so creating a wider audience and allowing the father an increased opportunity to learn about his child's upbringing. His presence and ideas would be likely to prove practical and stimulating.

(c) Distribution of Welfare Foods

Welfare foods were available at 181 child welfare centres (fixed and mobile), 35 shops, 18 houses and 20 part-time offices with paid assistance ; distributions were :—

National Dried Milk (Tins)	Cod Liver Oil (Bottles)	Orange Juice (Bottles)	Vitamins A & D Tablets (Packets)
87,438 (91,313)	12,033 (23,288)	108,471 (173,624)	11,483 (19,806)

The 1961 figures are shown within brackets.

The falling off since the prices were increased in June, 1961, has continued.

There has been no evidence of disease due to lack of vitamins in childhood.

The help give by the volunteers, whether in child welfare centres or their own houses or business premises, is very much appreciated.

(d) Day Nurseries

Whaddon Road Day Nursery in Cheltenham was enlarged to admit a further 10 children in order to meet an increasing demand for nursery accommodation in the area. The pattern of work continued in the three nurseries as in past years and many children with handicaps or developmental difficulties attended together with the priority groups.

Total number of nursery places	under 2	37
	2 - 5	78
Number of Children on Registers at December 31st ...	under 2	31
	2 - 5	87
Average daily attendances during year	under 1	28
	2 - 5	70

Training of Nursery Students

Out of 51 applicants, 17 students were accepted for training. One of the Children's Department Nurseries which has in the past provided places for training students will now no longer be available for such training. Seventeen students finished their training during the year and were successful in the National Nursery Examination Board examination.

(IV) RECUPERATIVE HOLIDAY HOMES

Ten mothers went away for a recuperative holiday and were accompanied by 21 children. Nine children under the age of 5 were sent to convalescent homes. The decision to send a child under 5 to a convalescent home unaccompanied by the mother is a difficult one. Separation of the young child from his mother is avoided whenever possible. However in the cases noted above the benefits to the child were felt to outweigh the disadvantages.

(V) PROBLEM FAMILIES

Thirteen new families were considered by the Officers' Co-ordinating Committee and 19 families continued under supervision. Two women went to a training home to undergo a course of housecraft training and child care during the year. These courses proved very valuable in the rehabilitation of these families. The mother is cared for in good conditions so that her general health can improve. She is also trained and helped in household management, budgeting, cooking, dressmaking and child care. The younger members of the family accompany the mother to these residential courses and the father is welcomed to visit his family. Such courses are most usefully given when re-housing is possible immediately afterwards, so that the mother can be encouraged to keep up the standards that she has been taught. It is noted that many of the problem family type of mothers have never had the chance or opportunity of practising good housecraft and many are pathetically eager to learn and grateful for the opportunity presented to them. The families continue to need considerable support by the Health Visitors after such training courses, but for many this training can be the turning point in their lives.

(VI) NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATIONS ACT, 1948

There were 18 registered daily minders, an increase of 4, who offered places to 128 children.

(VII) INFANT DEATHS

Neo-Natal Deaths

There were 133 deaths during the first 28 days of life, 116 deaths during 0 - 6 days, and 17 from 7 to 28 days.

					0 - 6 days	7 - 28 days	Total
Prematurity—							
where this is given as the sole cause	...				35	1	36
associated with atelectasis	...	...	...		21	—	21
associated with other conditions	...	...	...		7	1	8
Congenital Defects	...	...	...	...	23	5	28
Cerebral Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	17	1	18
Infections	...	...	...	...	1	6	7
Haemolytic Disease	...	...	...	...	4	—	4
Other	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
					—	—	—
					116	17	133
					—	—	—

The following table shows the Peri-Natal and the Neo-Natal Death Rates for the last 5 years. The rates for 1962 relate to the deaths listed above.

							Peri-Natal Death Rate	Neo-Natal Death Rate
1958	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.71	14.04
1959	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.81	13.61
1960	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.58	12.89
1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.0	13.2
1962	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.8	13.8

There were 48 deaths between the age of 1 month and 1 year, the same as in 1961.

							Place of Death	
							Home	Hospital
Broncho-pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9
Broncho-pneumonia plus other conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	—
Asphyxia	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	—
Congenital Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Congenital Deformities	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8
Gastro-enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Accident	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6
							—	—
Total							20	28
							—	—

The following table shows the Infant Mortality Rate for the past five years.

							England & Wales	County including Cheltenham	Cheltenham
1958	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.5	19.8	20.81
1959	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.0	17.7	19.43
1960	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.9	17.6	13.18
1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.7	18.9	23.58
1962	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.7	19.6	28.19

The Peri-Natal Death Rate is the ratio of still births and deaths under 1 week per thousand live and still births.

The Peri-Natal Death Rate has risen by 3.8 and the Neo-Natal Death Rate by 0.6. This increase is mainly due to an increase in stillbirths and a small increase of deaths in very small premature babies age 0 - 6 days. The cause for this increase in stillbirths and prematurity is difficult to establish, but would appear to be related to maternal health and care during the ante-natal period. Meetings have been held with representatives from the maternity hospitals and the general practitioners to collaborate in finding ways in which ante-natal care can be improved. The mothers can help themselves greatly in this matter by seeking ante-natal care as soon as they believe themselves to be pregnant whether they are working or not.

The Infant Mortality Rate for the County including Cheltenham shows a slight increase this year.

65 babies died of prematurity as the sole cause or associated with atelectasis or other conditions. 44 of the premature babies who died weighed under 4 lbs. 6 ozs. at birth and 32 of these weighed under 3 lbs. 4 ozs.

The increase in the Cheltenham Infant Mortality Rate is disappointing. In an area such as Cheltenham, with a small population statistically, a small increase in the number of deaths under a year can show a relatively large increase in the Infant Mortality Rate. No apparent cause for the increase in deaths in Cheltenham can be found, but the closest collaboration is being maintained with the hospitals and the

general practitioners in an effort to improve this situation. The chief cause of infant deaths is prematurity.

The second highest cause of infant death was congenital abnormalities from which 41 infants died, as compared with 55 the previous year, a significant improvement.

Premature Babies

A premature baby is one weighing 5½ lbs. or under at the time of birth, whatever the period of gestation. 737 premature babies were born during the year, and of these 639 were live born and 98 still born.

Of the 523 live born premature babies in hospital, 87% survived until the 28th day. 116 live premature babies were born at home, and of the 95 who were nursed entirely at home until the 28th day 89 (94%) survived. 21 premature babies were born at home and transferred to hospital ; of these 17 survived to 28 days.

78 premature still births took place at hospital and 20 at home.

Illegitimate Infant Deaths

Ten illegitimate babies were still born and 9 died within the first year ; 8 under one week of age, and 1 between 1 month and 1 year.

Still Births

The still birth rate has risen from 14.73 in 1961 to 18.03 in 1962 per 1,000 births. Out of 166 still births notified 36 were delivered at home and 130 in hospital.

(VIII) MIDWIFERY AND HOME NURSING

Throughout the year there was an improvement in the staffing position so that by the end of the year there were vacancies for one District Nurse Midwife and three Area Relief Nurses only.

A pair of Nurses' Flats at Cinderford were completed and occupied during the year and work started on a further pair at Stroud. A development plan for Nurses' Houses was approved, which involves the building of nine houses and four pairs of flats by the end of 1971.

The tendency for Nurses to purchase their own cars has accelerated and full use has been made of the County Council's Loan Scheme for Car Purchase.

There are 89 District Nursing Associations affiliated to the County Nursing Association.

Nursing Staff

Thirty-one Midwives attended Midwifery Refresher Courses. Six Midwives attended Parentcraft, Group Teaching and Relaxation Courses, and two Midwives attended a Course for Midwives Engaged in Practical Teaching. Nine Nurses attended General Nursing Refresher Courses. Five Nurses completed Queen's District Training. Seventeen Pupil Midwives at Cheltenham and 40 from the Querns, Cirencester and Mortimer House, Bristol, received domiciliary Part II Midwifery Training with approved District Teaching Midwives.

Record of Year's Work

	General cases brought forward from 1961	...	2,189
<i>New Cases</i>			
Medical	...	...	6,068
Surgical	...	...	1,756
Infectious Diseases	...	...	22
Tuberculosis	...	...	33
Deliveries (doctor not present)	...	...	2,193
Deliveries (doctor present)	...	...	767
Early discharges	...	...	1,488
Miscarriages	...	...	199
Maternal complications	...	...	15
Miscellaneous	...	...	2,532
			15,073

Home Visits

Medical	...	...	...	...	...	211,578
Surgical	...	...	...	...	...	37,085
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	208
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	1,756
Deliveries (doctor not present)	...	...	...	...	...	32,799
Deliveries (doctor present)	...	...	...	...	...	11,955
Early discharges from Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	10,843
Miscarriages	...	...	...	...	...	1,048
Maternal complications	...	...	...	...	...	102
Ante-natal (home bookings)	...	...	...	...	...	29,605
Ante-natal (hospital bookings)	...	...	...	...	...	7,133
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	9,409
Ineffective	...	...	...	...	...	4,196
						357,717

Clinic Sessions

Ante-natal	}	...	...	...	...	3,108
Post-natal						
Child Welfare						
						3,108

Public Health

Total Visits	...	...	...	...	...	384,971
Total Sessions	...	...	...	...	...	4,882
Nights on call	...	...	...	...	...	1,819

Report of the work of the Local Supervising Authority

At the end of the year 236 midwives were practising in the Authority's area and 137 of these were employed by voluntary bodies. 94 were employed by Hospital Management Committees, 4 in private domiciliary practice and 1 in private nursing homes.

1. *Deliveries attended by Midwives*

	Domiciliary	Institutional	Total
Employed by voluntary organisations	2,939	—	2,939
Employed by Hospital Management Committees	—	4,385	4,385
In private practice	14	—	14
	2,943	4,385	7,338

2. *Medical Aid under Section 14(1) of the Midwives Act, 1951*(1) *Domiciliary*

(a) Where the medical practitioner had undertaken to provide maternity service	...	...	...	...	696
(b) Others	...	...	...	...	14
					710

(2) <i>Cases in Institutions</i>	...	...	...	...	...	290
						1,000

3. *Inhalational Analgesia*

Number of midwives qualified to administer inhalational analgesia :

(a) In hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	71	
(b) In private homes	...	...	...	...	...	1	
						—	72
(c) In domiciliary practice :							
(i) employed by District Nursing Associations	...					137	
(ii) in private practice	...	...	...	...	...	4	
						—	141

Number of sets of apparatus used in domiciliary practice :

(a) Gas and Air	...	...	...	...	...	135
(b) Trilene	...	...	...	...	...	28

Number of cases in which inhalational analgesia was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice :

	Gas and Air	Trilene	Total
(a) When doctor not present at delivery	1,261	691	1,952
(b) When doctor present at delivery	406	272	678
	—	—	—
	1,667	963	2,630

Pethedine

This drug was used in 1,615 domiciliary cases. On 430 occasions the doctor was present at the delivery of the child, and in 1,185 the midwife only was present at delivery.

Maternal Deaths

There were 2 deaths during the year associated with pregnancy, although the Register General has assigned 3. He was informed that the address of this case was in the City of Bristol.

Puerperal Pyrexia

Under the Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1951, Puerperal Pyrexia means any febrile condition occurring in a woman in whom a temperature of 100.4° Fahrenheit (38° Centigrade) or more has occurred within 14 days after child birth or miscarriage. 81 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were investigated.

	Home	Hospital	Total
Genital tract infection	5	7	12
Urinary tract infection	6	19	25
Mastitis	11	3	14
Respiratory Infection	—	3	3
Cause not known	8	9	17
Other	6	4	10
	—	—	—
	36	45	81
	—	—	—

(IX) DENTAL TREATMENT OF EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Report of the Chief Dental Officer

My report for 1961 stated that there were several grounds for an encouraging review of the year. The same might be said of the year 1962. Although the staff on 31.12.62 only showed an increase of one part-time officer compared with 31.12.61, the total number of sessions worked showed an increase of 16% over the previous year. The equivalent of 467 sessions was devoted to maternity and child welfare work—60 more than the previous year, but only about the same proportion of the total, amounting to 5.9%.

Circular 20/62 (published jointly with the Ministry of Education) was received by the Health Committee in September. It was noted that virtually all the recommendations therein had been implemented some time ago. In 1962, 635 extra paid sessions were worked—the equivalent of $1\frac{1}{3}$ dental officers. The notes on dental health education were circulated to all medical and dental officers and to health visitors.

In July the Report of the five-year Studies in Fluoridation was published, and the Health Committee decided to support the action of the County Councils Association in urging the Minister of Health to take the necessary measures to make fluoridation universal. In December the Minister issued a Circular (28/62) asking local health authorities to make proposals under Section 28 for fluoridation as a preventive dental health measure, and to initiate discussions with Water Undertakers. This Circular was not discussed in 1962.

The Pilot Scheme in dental health education was started as planned in Cheltenham and three County areas. A dental survey of a random sample in each area was carried out by a Ministry of Health dental officer, and certain schools were asked to co-operate in a social survey questionnaire by the Central Office of Information. As mentioned in the previous Report, the object was to direct the campaign to each community as a *whole*, rather than to any particular section. Preliminary meetings were held in each area, with invited audiences representing leaders of opinion in the area, including local County and District Councillors, doctors, dentists, health visitors, pharmacists, teachers and representatives of all organisations. Each meeting was addressed by an academic speaker, plans for the campaign were explained and the co-operation of those present was requested. Subsequently, exhibitions were held for about a week in each area—Dursley in April, Stroud in May, Cheltenham in June and Cinderford in July. In the autumn, minor exhibitions for a shorter period were held at Minchinhampton, Nailsworth and Painswick. Mr Bernard Braine, Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, opened the last-named. The exhibitions were open to the public, but during the mornings and afternoons arrangements were made for school parties, if they so wished, to be conducted round. The response and the interest aroused were encouraging, and it was estimated that over 4,000 people visited the exhibitions. Co-operation from the Press was excellent, the B.B.C. Midland Region T.V. filmed an interview with school children and the Cheltenham area dental officer, and the T.W.W. region of I.T.V. showed a film of the Cinderford exhibition.

It is far too early to attempt to assess the results of this publicity for dental health. It is easier to arouse than to maintain enthusiasm, and the important stage is the following up by means of talks to child welfare centres, mothers' clubs, youth groups, schools—in fact to any audience, young or old, who wishes to listen.

But it must be said that the interest aroused and the help received in so many quarters is a hopeful augury for the future.

The *need* for any and every measure to reduce decay is slowly being recognised. It may be illustrated by noticing that during the year three more full dentures had to be made for pre-school children ; dozens more required so many extractions that the treatment dictated by the clinical condition can only be described as "mutilation". Figures kept at school inspections show that only 18.9% of children are from free decay at the age of five.

Inspection and Treatment

Tables A and B below give the statistical information required by the Ministry of Health. 7% more mothers and 14% more pre-school children were examined compared with 1961. Table C gives the total work carried out in the laboratory for all services, including Gloucester City and the North Gloucestershire Clinical Area dental staff.

A. Numbers provided with Dental Care

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	490	444	411	323
Children under five ...	854	673	604	480

B. Forms of Dental Treatment provided

	Scalings and Gum Treatment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate	Crowns or Inlays	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Dentures provided		X-rays
							Full	Partial	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	266	778	—	5	929	104	86	106	56
Children under five	19	763	270	—	797	313	3	—	3

C. Work of the Dental Laboratory

	Orthodontic Appliances	Dentures	Repairs and Relines	Crowns and Inlays	Study Models	Other Mechanical Operations	Total No. of Operations
M. & C.W.	—	200	19	5	—	26	242
Total work (inc. M. & C.W. School and R.H.B.)	873	609	114	11	2043	118	3768

Pattern of treatment

Table D below shows the trend of treatment compared with the previous five years. For several years it has been noted with satisfaction that despite the many pre-school and school children still seen who require multiple extractions, the overall need for this treatment is decreasing and the number of fillings is increasing. Among the mothers seen this trend has been very marked for the past three years, and continues in the same proportions as last year. In pre-school children the number of extractions required has not diminished in previous years and rose to its peak in 1960. There was a slight drop in 1961, but the

figure of 132 extractions per 100 children is the lowest recorded since 1950, and the rise in fillings is even more dramatic. If this trend continues, I should have no hesitation in saying that it is largely a result of the great effort made by the dental health education team, doctors, health visitors and others. It would be premature to jump to conclusions on one year's figures, however favourable, but there is every encouragement to continue this work with undiminished vigour.

D. Treatment per 100 patients

			Mothers			Children under five	
			Fillings	Extractions	Dentures	Fillings	Extractions
1962	...	...	189	226	47	125	132
Average							
1957-1961	...	...	167	354	60	73	185

(X) HEALTH VISITING

The year under review has been one of steadily increasing activity in health teaching in schools and to other interested groups. Owing to the increase in population especially in the south of the County additional health visitors have been appointed, most of them from our own Training Course. In addition to helping in the training of these students, health visitors have shown something of their work to students from other countries, and other professions.

There has been much discussion on health visitors working with general practitioners but no health visitor has yet been attached to an actual practice. In two areas Health Visitors attend practice child welfare sessions and in one other there are regular surgery visits for discussion.

The Social Liaison Club in the Forest of Dean at Cinderford also is useful in keeping all workers in close contact and throughout the County generally the relationship with general practitioners is good.

There is a follow up of patients discharged from hospital when asked for by general practitioners, consultants, almoners, etc., and attendance at paediatric and diabetic clinics in local hospitals.

The biennial weekend course was held at Cowley Manor in October and in addition health visitors attended the annual Refresher Course for Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors run by the City and County as duties permitted. A proportion of the staff each year attend refresher courses arranged by their professional bodies. This is arranged so that each Health Visitor attends every fifth year.

Details of the work of health visitors are found under the appropriate headings in this report and in that of the Principal School Medical Officer.

Total visits	...	...	...	181,646
Total attendance at clinics	...	...	...	8,171
Total talks given	...	...	...	801 (including Mothercraft)

Health Visitors' Training Course

Twelve students, accepted under the Council's training scheme, completed the Health Visitors' Training Course at the North Gloucestershire Technical College in June. Eleven students successfully passed the examination of the Royal Society of Health in June and one student was successful in the examination in December. All the students were appointed as full time Health Visitors in the County, one of them in Cheltenham.

Nine students were accepted for training in the present course which commenced on the 17th September. Seven students were selected under the County's scheme ; one independent student from Uganda and one Yugoslavian student sponsored by the World Health Organisation were accepted.

(XI) VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

(a) Vaccination against Smallpox

Vaccination	Under 1 year	1 year	2 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	15 years and over	Total
Primary	5,417	1,661	3,618	13,600	6,282	30,578
Re-Vaccination	—	10	306	2,845	6,728	9,889

There were increases of 25,391 in primary vaccinations and of 9,306 re-vaccinations compared with 1961, due to a near panic anxiety for protection when cases of smallpox occurred in other parts of the country.

(b) Whooping Cough Vaccination

Born in Year	1962	1961	1960-58	1957-48	Total
(i) Whooping Cough Vaccination ...	—	2	1	—	3
(ii) Combined Diphtheria/Whooping Cough Prophylaxis ...	2,895	3,593	374	114	6,976
No. of Re-inforcing Injections ...	—	1,348	2,253	479	4,080

(c) B.C.G. Vaccination

The acceptance rate of 71% is still not high enough in view of the valuable protection afforded at the time just before children will be likely to be exposed to the risk of infection with pulmonary tuberculosis.

	1960			1961			1962			Grand Total
	County	Chelt- enham	Whole County	County	Chelt- enham	Whole County	County	Chelt- enham	Whole County	
No. of schools conc'n'd	59	11	70	50	11	61	43	11	54	75
Invited	6,382	1,181	7,563	6,396	1,060	7,546	4,517	1,099	5,616	49,527
Tested	4,771	661	5,432	4,467	718	5,185	3,256	745	4,001	31,605
Positive	844	141	985	775	141	916	688	228	916	5,922
Negative	3,927	520	4,447	3,692	577	4,269	2,568	517	3,085	25,683
Per cent. positive	17.7%	20.3%	18.1%	17.3%	19.6%	17.6%	21.1%	30.6%	22.9%	18.7%
Vac'n'ted	3,852	520	4,372	3,443	577	4,020	2,547	517	3,064	25,256

(d) Diphtheria Immunisation

Born in Year	1962	1958-61	1953-57	1948-52	Total
(i) Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisations during the year	2,915	4,063	555	88	7,621
(ii) Number of children who received a reinforcing injection during the year ...	—	3,884	6,690	708	11,282
(iii) Estimated mid year child population	9,280 (under 1 year)	33,810 (1 - 4 years)	77,200 (5 - 14 years)		120,300
(iv) Total number of children who had been immunised by 31st December ...	2,915	26,196	67,261		96,372
(v) Percentage of child population who had been immunised	31.4	77.5	87.1		80.3

Reinforcing injections showed an increase of 782 to 11,282 but 2,684 fewer primary courses were done as compared with 1961.

(e) Poliomyelitis Vaccination

The first supplies of oral vaccine were received in March and it was then possible to resume the reinforcing immunisation of children of 5 to 12 years who had not already received four injections. In addition a special offer was made to protect children who had commenced school since the previous campaign in May, 1961. The attention of parents of other children who had not already been protected and of adults under 40 years of age was also drawn to the advantages of protection.

By the end of the year, very few requests for Salk vaccine were being made and these were from family doctors who found the single vials more convenient than the bottles of 10 doses of oral vaccine. The position on the 31st December was as follows :—

(A) Primary Courses

<i>Primary Courses</i>						Salk Vaccine (2 Injections)	Oral Vaccine	Total Protected by	
						During 1962	Total Protected by 31st December	3 doses 31st December	
(a)	Children born in 1962	...	...	...	261	261	665	926	
(b)	Children and young persons born 1943-61	2,506				123,345	5,813	129,158	
(c)	Young Persons born in 1933-42	...	...	...	599	35,827	960	36,787	
(d)	Other Priority Groups	...	...	...	944	23,776	2,003	25,779	
Total						4,310	183,209	9,441	192,650

Approximately 86% of children and young persons under 19 years and 52% of those aged 20 to 29 years have received protection.

(B) *Reinforcing Doses*

During the year 19,944 persons received a reinforcing dose or third injection (12,736 Oral, 7,208 Salk) making a total of 183,343 since September, 1958. Many of these people received their primary courses in other areas and are not included in (A) above.

Fourth re-inforcing injections or doses in lieu are offered on entering school and also to school children who have not reached the age of 13. Fourth injections were administered to 548 schoolchildren and 9,313 had a re-inforcing dose of oral vaccine, making a total of 39,639 since April, 1961.

(f) *Vaccination against Tetanus*

Tetanus toxoid was made available from the 1st April 1961 in addition to the combined vaccine. As there are large numbers of children who have not been immunised against tetanus, this protection is now offered with diphtheria immunisation at school entry and at 8 years.

During 1962 records were received in respect of 308 primary courses and 76 maintenance injections with tetanus vaccine. In addition 7,233 children received the protection in primary courses and 5,651 booster doses with combined vaccine.

(XII) *AMBULANCE SERVICE*

Below are given details of patients carried and mileage covered by the Ambulance Service during 1962.

TABLE A

Patients					Mileage				
(1) Amb.	(2) S.C.C.	(3) Bus type	(4) H.C.S.	(5) Total	(1) Amb.	(2) S.C.C.	(3) Bus type	(4) H.C.S.	(5) Total
72,439	42,770	52,531	33,212	200,952	624,353	306,676	208,394	301,654	1,441,077

349 patients were carried by train during 1962.

TABLE B

Comparative totals for previous alternate years :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileage</i>
1950	67,762	1,209,914
1952	109,660	1,111,179
1954	137,439	1,114,894
1956	160,189	1,283,379
1958	166,415	1,258,390
1960	183,153	1,352,101

Columns 3 (Table A) refer to the bus-type vehicles which, besides dealing with a large number of out-patients, carry trainees daily to and from Mental Health training centres, and centres for physically handicapped persons, etc.

The continued increase in the total number carried is mainly due to a larger number of hospital out-patients and the shorter stay of hospital in-patients.

The Hospital Car Service does much to help in the transport of an increasing number of patients from outlying areas, and the continued co-operation of the drivers is greatly valued.

Stations

New Ambulance Stations have been erected and occupied at Newent and Tewkesbury, and accommodation at the Ambulance Service Workshops greatly improved.

Personnel

92 driver attendants and 17 control operators were employed at the end of 1962.

Civil Defence

The Ambulance and First Aid Section of the Civil Defence Corps consists of 714 volunteers, the majority of whom have received or are under training. 9 vehicles were in service with this section.

Vehicles

There are in operational use 29 ambulances, eight bus type vehicles and twelve sitting case cars.

(XIII) PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

I. CHIROPODY

The recruitment of a further two whole time Chiropodists in the early months of the year, enabled the scheme for providing a chiropody service for the County undertaken by County staff to be brought into operation. The withdrawal of a third candidate prevented the application of the scheme to the southern portion of the County and in this area treatments continued to be given by Chiropodists employed on a part-time basis. The improved staff position permitted service to be provided at an additional six Centres, bringing the total of Centres to eighty-three, and allowed some extra sessions at existing Centres.

Unfortunately within a very short time three of the five Chiropodists resigned to take up appointments in their native counties and it was not until the last quarter of the year despite continuous advertising that the recruitment of two Chiropodists was possible. One applicant who applied on the condition that a house could be made available to him was interviewed and offered a post. The Dursley Rural District Council had agreed to make available a Council house but the offer of employment was not accepted. In the interim it became necessary to suspend service at some Centres and to curtail the service at others whilst use was again made of private practising chiropodists. Committee permission was given to engage chiropodists who would give treatments to National Health Service patients in their own surgeries.

By the end of the year it was possible to give at least some service to all the established Centres, to sixteen Welfare Homes and to the two Homes for the Blind through four whole-time Chiropodists and seven part-time chiropodists. Domiciliary treatments have been given in respect of housebound or bed-ridden patients except for one area in the south of the County where the part-time chiropodist had to discontinue these visits though he carried on with treatments at Centres.

The second mobile unit of the trailer type was brought into use and serves the Cirencester/Northleach/Stroud area. Authority has been given to provide a third unit.

It has been the endeavour to avoid the service becoming merely a nail paring one and to give treatments to patients within the categories elderly (old age pensioners), the physically handicapped or expectant mothers who have thickening and infection of the nails, thickening of the skin, circulatory conditions, callosities and corns, ulceration between the toes, diabetic condition and arthritic conditions.

A total of 13,144 treatments were given during the year (14,256 in 1961) as indicated in the following table :—

At Clinics and Centres			Welfare Homes	Blind Homes	Domiciliary Treatment
Elderly	Physically Handicapped	Expectant Mothers			
11,320	111	1	1,083	259	370

If it becomes possible to complete and retain the authorised establishment of County chiropodists, it would reduce the length of waiting lists for treatment and give more frequent treatment to patients.

Assistance has continued to be given by the various voluntary organisations and by private individuals in the local arrangements for treatment sessions. The help has been much appreciated.

2. TUBERCULOSIS

At the 31st December, 79 persons were receiving free milk at the rate of two pints per day. In 14 cases the supply was reduced to one pint daily. Apart from the extra assistance given to the tuberculous patient by National benefits, substantial and tangible help is afforded to them by the ten Voluntary Tuberculous After-Care Committees, who raise their own funds. Some of these Committees, in line with the former National Association are extending their help to sufferers with other forms of chest disease and heart disease.

Summary of formal notifications during the year :—

Age Periods	Formal Notifications													
	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of tuberculosis													
	0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	Total (all ages)
Respiratory, Males	—	—	3	9	6	8	7	22	25	16	16	9	2	123
Respiratory, Females	—	—	6	2	4	6	5	17	9	6	7	2	4	68
Non-Respiratory, Males	—	—	4	6	—	1	1	1	—	2	1	1	—	17
Non-Respiratory, Females	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	8	4	1	1	1	—	19

Summary of new cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year, otherwise than by formal notification :—

[illegible]

Persons removed from Register during the year :—

Reason	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
(a) Withdrawal of notification ...	3	—	3
(b) Recovery	351	79	430
(c) Death	40	1	41
(d) Left Country or no trace ...	107	14	121

At the end of the year the total number of cases recorded in the registers kept by the District Medical Officers of Health was 2,637 (2,084 pulmonary, 553 non-pulmonary) as compared with 2,929 (2,322 pulmonary, 607 non-pulmonary) at the 1st January.

Deaths from Tuberculosis

Age Period	1957		1958		1959		1960		1961		1962	
	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.
5 to 14 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
15 to 44 years	8	1	7	1	7	2	5	2	—	1	3	1
45 to 65 years	15	2	14	1	5	2	8	1	8	3	8	1
65 years and over	13	2	11	1	12	2	9	—	13	2	9	—
	36	5	32	3	24	6	22	4	21	7	20	2
Totals	41		35		30		26		28		22	

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE

	Male	Female	Total
Miniature Films	26,532	15,658	42,190
Large Films			
Significant	210	110	320
Being investigated	1	—	1

Analysis of Tuberculous Cases

Active Tuberculosis				Under 15	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 and over	Total
Male	...	...	...	—	3	4	4	—	2	13
Female	...	...	...	—	—	5	2	—	1	8
Total	...	...	...	—	3	9	6	—	3	21

Under Observation				...						
Male	...	...	...	—	3	—	4	8	1	16
Female	...	...	...	—	—	1	2	1	—	4
Total	...	...	...	—	3	1	6	9	1	20

Inactive Tuberculosis				...						
Male	...	...	...	—	1	4	12	15	6	38
Female	...	...	...	—	2	3	8	10	—	23
Total	...	...	...	—	3	7	20	25	6	61

Cases previously detected					Male	Female	Total
Active	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Under Observation	...	...	...	...	5	—	5
Inactive	...	...	...	...	15	10	25

Non-Tuberculous Cases

	Male	Female	Total
Acquired Cardiac Lesion	7	12	19
Abnormality of the Bony Thorax	5	1	6
Abnormality of the Diaphragm	3	3	6
Aspergillosis	1	—	1
Asthma	—	1	1
Bacterial and Virus Infections of the Lungs ...	21	18	39
Bronchial Carcinoma	22	1	23
Benign Tumours	1	2	3
Bronchiectasis	10	11	21
Bronchitis and Emphysema	22	6	28
Congenital Cardiac Lesion	2	1	3
Empyema	1	—	1
Lobectomy	1	—	1
Lymphadenopathies	1	1	2
Pulmonary Fibrosis	8	6	14
Pleural Effusion	1	—	1
Pleural Thickening	18	7	25
Pneumoconiosis	8	1	9
Pneumoconiosis + P.M.F.	1	—	1
Sarcoidosis	10	4	14
Total	143	75	218

Tuberculosis Welfare

The arrangement made with the Bristol Corporation whereby Gloucestershire residents who attend Bristol Chest Clinic and Hospitals are supervised by Bristol Welfare Officers, is working smoothly. During the year 35 tuberculous patients and 27 non-tuberculous patients were admitted from the Clinic to Ham Green Hospital following examination and assistance at the Central Health Chest Clinic. This compares with 99 and 31 patients respectively in 1961. In addition, a few patients were admitted either to Frenchay or Southmead Hospitals. This takes no account of the increase in number of non-tuberculous case patients attending the Chest Clinic from Gloucestershire nor of the tuberculous patients not admitted but continuing to attend the Clinic, where the Social Worker is nearly always called upon to give help or advice.

REPORT OF F. J. D. KNIGHTS, ESQ., M.D., M.R.C.P.,

SENIOR CHEST PHYSICIAN, NORTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE CLINICAL AREA

130 new cases of tuberculosis in the northern area of the County of Gloucestershire were handled in the Chest Clinic service. They are analysed as follows :—

County (North Gloucestershire, including Cheltenham Borough)

Haematogenous, including Miliary and Meningeal ...	—
Abdominal, Orthopaedic and Cervical Glands	5
Primary or Post-primary infection	29
Minimal Phthisis	24
Moderate Phthisis	60
Advanced Phthisis	12
Total	130

Clinical Area (North Gloucestershire plus City of Gloucester)

Haematogenous, including Miliary and Meningeal	...	—
Abdominal, Orthopaedic and Cervical Glands	...	6
Primary or Post-primary infection	...	32
Minimal Phthisis	...	29
Moderate Phthisis	...	70
Advanced Phthisis	...	14
Total		151

Clinical Area Analysis

TABLE I

Number of New cases of Phthisis and Severity at Time of Diagnosis

Year	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Total Number	244	229	184	218	160	173	145	134	104	113
<i>Percentage of</i>										
Minimal Cases	18	20	20	22	22.5	17	15	21	16	25
Moderately Advanced Cases	67	66	71	65	65	70	72	72	68.5	63
Advanced Cases	15	14	9	13	12.5	13	13	7	15.5	12

TABLE II

Source of reference of cases analysed in Table I

	1953—1954 (473 cases)	1955—1956 (402 cases)	1957—1958 (333 cases)	1959—1960 (279 cases)	1961—1962 (217 cases)
Referred by					
General Practitioners	41%	44%	48%	53%	52%
Mass Radiography	27%	26%	23%	24%	16%
Contact Organisation	7%	7%	4%	7%	8%
Hospital, Forces					
Routine, etc.	25%	23%	25%	16%	15%
					Hospital 9% Routine

The Tuberculosis Register is constantly under review, and the current figures are as follows :—

	Red	Yellow	Green	Unclassified
Charlton Kings U.D.C.	—	6	9	—
Cheltenham M.B.C.	23	79	149	—
Cheltenham R.D.C.	6	32	66	—
Cirencester R.D.C.	2	3	32	—
Cirencester U.D.C.	2	5	28	—

Gloucester R.D.C.	...	...	21	46	177	—
Dursley R.D.C.	...	...	5	10	57	1
East Dean R.D.C.	...	...	10	22	60	1
Lydney R.D.C.	...	...	6	13	67	—
Nailsworth U.D.C.	...	...	—	—	10	—
Newent R.D.C.	...	...	1	2	17	—
Northleach R.D.C.	...	...	—	1	14	—
N. Cotswold R.D.C.	...	...	12	17	44	1
Stroud U.D.C.	...	...	6	18	111	—
Stroud R.D.C.	...	...	5	21	96	—
Tetbury R.D.C.	...	...	2	2	17	—
Tewkesbury B.C.	...	...	2	3	17	—
West Dean R.D.C.	...	...	8	24	87	1

Of the Reds, 17 are known to be harbouring drug-resistant bacilli, 8 are unco-operative to some degree and two are psychotic.

CONTACT EXAMINATIONS

Contact examinations arising out of County cases in the North Gloucestershire Clinical Area (Cheltenham Borough figures follow separately) notified in 1962.

Average number of contacts per case :—Listed 4.6 ; Seen 4.

Adults

Under 45	Urban	Called 86 Response 77 (89.5%)
	Rural	Called 150 Response 122 (81%)
Over 45	Urban	Called 39 Response 31 (79%)
	Rural	Called 79 Response 66 (85%)

Overall percentage attendance 84%

Five adults were notified as a result of these investigations.

1. A young woman (contact of her husband) who had a normal x-ray on initial examination but was found to have a pleural effusion on re-examination six months later.
2. A man of 28 who had shared a room in lodgings with an infectious case.
3. A man of 32, and
4. A man of 33, both seen as contacts of their wives, all four of whom were infectious.
5. A woman of 51, x-rayed as a contact of her grandchild and found to be the source case.

Children

Of 176 children called, 16 did not attend at all. 7 were tuberculin positive and kept under supervision, and 7 were notified as suffering from tuberculosis :—

- 1 skin,
- 1 skin and cervical glands,
- 2 primary complex,
- 1 uncomplicated Mantoux conversion, site of disease not known,
- 1 pleura,
- 1, a boy of 6, unilateral moderate disease of the lungs.

The remaining 146 were healthy and are analysed as follows :—

Tuberculin positive, age 0 - 4. To G.P. and H.V.	1
Tuberculin positive, age 5 - 11. To G.P. and H.V.	14
Tuberculin positive, age 12 - 16. For radiological follow-up	12
B.C.G. vaccinated at school. For radiological follow-up	9
Previously B.C.G. vaccinated. Tuberculin positive. Discharged	2
Tuberculin negative. Successfully B.C.G. vaccinated	78
Tuberculin negative. Defaulted during B.C.G.	1
Tuberculin negative. Still awaiting B.C.G.	1
Tuberculin tested and/or x-rayed and discharged	28
	146

Contact examinations arising out of Cheltenham Borough cases notified in 1962.
Average number of contacts per case : Listed 6.3 ; Seen 5.7.

Adults

Under 45	Called 102
	Response 90 (88%)
Over 45	Called 44
	Response 39 (88%)
Overall percentage of attendance : 88%	

One adult was notified as a result of these investigations—a young woman, a contact of her father who was known to be infectious.

Children

Of 49 children called, 3 did not attend at all, and two were kept under observation at the Clinic following positive tuberculin tests.

The remaining 44 were healthy, and are analysed as follows :—

Tuberculin positive. Age 0 - 4. To G.P. and H.V.	3
Tuberculin positive. Age 5 - 11. To G.P. and H.V.	5
Tuberculin positive. B.C.G. vaccinated at school, for radiological follow-up	1
Tuberculin negative. Successfully B.C.G. vaccinated	23
Tuberculin negative. Defaulted during B.C.G.	4
Tuberculin negative. Awaiting B.C.G.	1
Tuberculin tested and/or x-rayed and discharged	7
	44

No case of significance was found among the children.

REPORT OF R. A. CRAIG, ESQ., B.Sc., M.D., M.R.C.P., CONSULTANT CHEST PHYSICIAN, BRISTOL CLINICAL AREA

During 1962, 31 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in South Gloucestershire residents were notified by Bristol Chest Clinic. Table I shows the age distribution of these patients related to sex and sputum state. Of the 8 sputum positive males, 2 had minimal disease, 2 had moderate disease, and 4 had advanced disease. Of the 7 sputum positive females, 2 had minimal disease, 3 had moderate disease and 2 had advanced disease. 1 sputum positive case was treated at home and the remainder were admitted to hospital. Of the 16 sputum negative cases, 5 were treated at home, 10 were admitted to hospital and 1 returned home elsewhere for treatment.

The source of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis is shown in table II.

The results of the examination of contacts of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, notified in 1962, are shown in table III. No new case of clinical tuberculosis among contacts was detected, that is, no source of infection was discovered for any case notified in 1962. Also no case notified in 1962 has yet been proved to have been responsible for any secondary case with clinical or radiological manifestations. 4 tuberculin reactors were present among the contacts of the sputum positive cases. 2 of these were placed on prophylactic chemotherapy. 6 cases of previous tuberculous infection were discovered and 2 of these were placed on chemotherapy as a precautionary measure. There were no tuberculin reactors among the contacts of sputum negative cases.

Of the 31 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, the duration of infection, judged by radiological evidence, was considered to be recent in 3, and not recent in 14 (infection present for 2 or more years). In 14 cases, duration of infection could not be determined. To some extent, the proportion of non-recent disease explains the continuing failure to detect the source of infection of new cases, in all but an insignificant number of patients, apart from children with primary infection where the disease is of recent origin.

6 new cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis were notified in 1962 :—1 male with cervical adenitis, 2 females with cervical adenitis and 3 females with endometritis.

3 patients were returned to the tuberculosis register in 1962 :—1 patient had previously never received treatment, 1 patient had absconded from surveillance and 1 patient had relapsed after previous surgical treatment elsewhere.

There were 17 inward transfers of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. 3 were considered to be active on arrival (2 with positive sputum). Of the remainder, the disease was quiescent in 7 and arrested in 7.

TABLE I

New Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Age Group in years	Sputum Negative Cases			Sputum Positive Cases			All Cases		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
0 - 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 - 14	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
15 - 24	0	2	2	2	1	3	2	3	5
25 - 34	1	1	2	0	2	2	1	3	4
35 - 44	4	0	4	0	2	2	4	2	6
45 - 54	2	0	2	1	1	2	3	1	4
55 - 64	2	1	3	3	0	3	5	1	6
65 +	2	0	2	2	1	3	4	1	5
All Ages	12	4	16	8	7	15	20	11	31

TABLE II

Source of New Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Cases referred by :—	Sputum Negative Cases	Sputum Positive Cases	All Cases
General Practitioner	4	5	9
General Practitioner X-ray Service ...	6	4	10
Mass Radiography	3	2	5
Hospital	3	4	7
Total	16	15	31

TABLE III

Contact Examination in New Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis

	Contacts of 16 Sputum Negative Cases	Contacts of 15 Sputum Positive Cases	All Cases (No.=31)
Number of Contacts Listed ...	72	92	164
Number of Contacts Examined ...	37	56	93
Tuberculin Tests			
Negative	7	9	16
Positive	0	4	4
Previous B.C.G. Vaccination ...	2	4	6
Result of X-rays			
Normal	26	35	61
Previous Tuberculosis	2	4	6
New Tuberculosis	0	0	0

Health Education

Health Education has continued to expand steadily through the year and has endeavoured to promote positive health thinking throughout the community.

Requests for speakers on Health Education topics have increased and this trend is to be encouraged as group talks and discussion are useful means of expanding Health Education in the community. Talks given during the year were 135 on a wide range of subjects such as home safety, smoking and health, food hygiene, nutrition, venereal disease, parentcraft and family care.

During the year a Health Education Officer was appointed and he took up duties on the 25th June, 1962.

In view of the Royal College of Physicians Report on Smoking and Health, it was decided that a long term project on this subject should be undertaken and during the latter part of the year plans were made. It is intended to direct the campaign towards the school child in an endeavour to discourage children from starting to smoke and eventually to change their attitude completely. In addition to talking to the school child, every opportunity is taken to present the facts to the adult population by visiting clubs, parent/teacher associations, etc., and the use of mass media.

An exhibition promoting the Local Health Authority Services was displayed at Agricultural Shows held at Stroud and Moreton-in-Marsh. An exhibition on "The Prevention of Accidents in the Home" was displayed in clinics and shop windows in the Southern and Forest Divisions.

The expectant mother is very receptive to health talks and this is reflected in the continued increase in mothercraft classes. During the year 638 sessions were held an increase over 1961 of 119, and actual attendances were 5,647, an increase of 965.

In addition to group talks and use of mass media, a large proportion of Health Education has continued to be undertaken by Health Visitors during their visit to the home.

2. GENERAL

(a) *Home Nursing Requisites*

The British Red Cross Society and the St John Ambulance Brigade continue to act as the County Council's agents for the temporary loan of articles. The two organisations maintain 71 depots and the voluntary effort expended in administering these depots is a source of much satisfaction. Articles which are required for long periods or permanently are supplied through the Health Department together with the supply of beds, bedding, disinfectants and paper handkerchiefs for tuberculous patients.

(b) *Rest Homes*

Patients, including old people in need of rest and recuperation, numbering 157 in the year, have been sent to voluntary administered homes. This figure excludes mother with young children who have been included in the maternity and child welfare section in this report.

(XIV) HOME HELP

With the continued emphasis of community care the work of this service has steadily increased. Although the total number of cases assisted during the year was slightly (3%) less, the actual allocation of hours worked increased. This has been brought about by extra time having to be allocated to individual cases owing to the increasing infirmity of many of the old persons regularly receiving help. It was found as a result of a survey, that in one area alone, more than 50% of the long term cases having daily help were between 80 and 90 years of age. The care of these elderly and chronically sick persons continues to be a heavy responsibility, particularly as recruitment of staff for this type of home care is very difficult. The home helps in most instances prefer the short term maternity and general sickness work and every effort is made to vary their duties. The elderly become very possessive of their home helps and resentful of changes, but it is only by giving variety to their duties that the home helps' interest and enthusiasm can be maintained. The number of short term general sickness cases dropped during the year, but there was an increase of maternity work.

Resident Service

An additional resident help was recruited during the year and this valuable service was able to continue its work of caring for mothers and babies. Holidays were made possible for five relatives who had the constant care of elderly people and needed a rest.

Night Sitting Service

More use has been made of night sitters and the number of 31 cases is 50% up on the previous year.

Staff

Organisers	1 County Home Help Organiser
	12 Area Organisers
	2 Part-time Organisers (Equivalent of one full-time)
Home Helps	60 Full-time (Including 7 Residents)
	1,115 Part-time

Total number of hours service during year—791,074.

Families Assisted

	Chronic Sick and Old Age	General Sickness	Maternity	Tuberculosis	Total
Cases current 1.1.62	1,802	123	30	21	1,976
New cases occurring during 1962 ...	975	690	1,001	6	2,672
Resident cases 1962	5	18	61	—	84
Cases current 1.1.63	1,907	110	22	14	2,053
Total number of families assisted during the year : 4,648					
Night sitters service : 31					
Families investigated where no help provided : 836					

(XV) MENTAL HEALTH

The figures quoted in this section are inclusive of the whole County ;

1. (a) *Administration*

There were no changes in 1962 but there continued to develop a closer working with both voluntary and official bodies dealing with persons suffering from mental illness and their families.

(b) *Mental Nursing and Residential Homes*

New regulations came into effect in October, 1962. The new requirements were brought to the attention of proprietors and managers of these Homes, and assurances received that new appointments would be made and structural work carried out where necessary. Regular visiting was continued.

2. STAFF

At 31st December, 1962, in addition to staff shown on page 6, there were 7 Nursery Attendants and 19 part-time staff were employed in Training Centres as Cooks, Dinner Attendants or Transport Guides.

There were four Welfare Assistants employed in the Department and at any given time one whole-time and one part-time were attached to the Mental Health Services. One Welfare Assistant proceeded to a National Social Work Training Course at a Technological College in September. A Relief Mental Welfare Officer was appointed to replace a Mental Welfare Officer who went to a similar course.

3. WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY

(a) *Mental Illness*

(i) COMMUNITY CARE

The Mental Welfare Officers dealt with an increasing number of patients ; 504 in 1962 compared with 407 in 1961, and 326 were being visited at the end of the year compared with 221 at the beginning of the year.

Although the Act permits relatives of patients to apply for their compulsory admission to hospital and a high proportion are now admitted informally, the Mental Welfare Officers are increasingly used in effecting these admissions.

The Courts, particularly in dealing with adolescent offenders, increasingly seek the advice of Mental Health Officers, particularly offenders who are teenagers of borderline subnormality, who are unable to conform to an acceptable social pattern. The hospitals have admitted the majority for periods of training and discipline, but a proportion will undoubtedly require consistent and firm guidance on their return to the community.

(ii) HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

The Mental Welfare Officers were directly concerned with the hospital admission of 413 mentally ill patients under provisions of the Mental Health Act, 1959.

Informal	...	...	...	132
Observation	...	...	...	126
Treatment	...	...	...	16
Emergency	...	...	...	139
				413

The following table, which is based on information kindly supplied by the Secretaries of the Hospitals concerned, differentiates between the patients admitted during the year on an informal basis and those subject to detention.

Hospital					Informal	Application and subject to detention	Totals
Horton Road and Coney Hill ...					471	210	681
Glenside ...					114	28	142
Barrow Gurney ...					114	24	138
Littlemore, Oxford					28	4	32
Warneford, Oxford					—	—	—
Roundway, Devizes					—	—	—
Totals ...					727	266	993

In 1958, 73.5% patients were admitted informally and this figure had risen to 95% in 1959. In both 1961 and 1962, 73% of the patients were admitted without formal action.

Whilst 109 patients were admitted in 1961 under the emergency arrangements provided in Section 29 of the Act, the number rose to 139 in 1962. The impression is that this procedure is being used more in this County than general consideration of the arrangements under the new mental health legislation had intended.

(b) *Mental Subnormality*

(i) COMMUNITY CARE

During 1962, 140 new cases were referred, compared with 115 in 1961 and 105 in 1960.

New Cases 1962 :—

Source of Referral	Subnormal					Severely Subnormal					Totals
	Under 16		Over 16		Total	Under 16		Over 16		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		
<i>Local Education Authority</i>											
Unsuitable for education at School ...	6	5	—	—	11	7	4	—	—	11	22
For care and guidance after leaving school	23	20	8	4	55	1	—	—	—	1	56
<i>School Medical Officer</i>											
As obviously unsuitable for education at school	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	—	—	9	9
Other Local Health Authorities ...	—	3	5	7	15	2	7	1	3	13	28
On discharge from hospital	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	3
Police and Courts	—	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	1	1	4
Others (e.g. By parents, M.W.O's, Children's Officer, etc.)	2	—	3	6	11	2	2	1	2	7	18
Totals	32	30	17	18	97	15	19	2	7	43	140

The Register at 31st December, 1962, included 1,519 subnormal patients who were normally resident in the County, compared with 1,475 at 31.12.1961, and 1,462 at 31.12.60. This is an incidence of 2.94 per 1,000 population.

Nature of care, treatment and guidance	Subnormal					Severely Subnormal					Total
	Under 16		Over 16		Total	Under 16		Over 16		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		
Receiving care and guidance in the community	66	33	221	228	548	76	73	125	102	376	924
Under Guardianship	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	3	8	8
In Hospital (including patients on leave) ...	7	5	126	108	246	61	28	136	116	341	587
Totals	73	38	347	336	794	138	101	265	221	725	1,519

The Committee regularly reviews the Register and discontinues the supervision of patients whose behaviour and employment record has been consistently good. During 1962, the names of 88 (only 6 of them from Cheltenham) patients were removed from the Register. These patients appreciate that further help can readily be obtained by contacting the Mental Welfare Officer should the need arise.

At 31st December, 1962, of the total of 946 subnormal patients receiving care and guidance in the County, 250 were in normal employment and a further 6 were at Remploy factories as follows:—

Agriculture	56	Local authorities	7
Domestic work	41	Mining	13
Factories	80	Remploy	6
General labour	39	Retail trades	14

There is co-operation with the Youth Employment and Disablement Rehabilitation Officers in seeking employment for these patients. Placement, particularly of the lower grade patients, is becoming increasingly difficult in the rural areas now that agricultural work is so highly technical and mechanised. As this problem is unlikely to become any less difficult the resources of the Industrial Rehabilitation Units and Adult Training Centres will become increasingly important.

(ii) PATIENTS ON LEAVE FROM HOSPITALS

It is now the established practice for the Hospitals' Responsible Medical Officers, before granting a patient leave, to ask for a report on the suitability of the home and the adequacy of the supervision which will be available. Whilst on leave patients are visited by either the Hospital Social Workers or the Mental Welfare Officers and the question of their discharge is influenced by the submission of satisfactory reports. In some instances, particularly noticeable now that so many patients are in Hospital on an informal basis, the relatives or parents of the patients insist on discharge against medical advice. The effective care and guidance of these patients has often presented problems which have only been resolved by the agreement of the Hospitals to their urgent readmission.

The limitation of leave, for patients liable to detention, to a maximum period of six months, is still felt to afford insufficient time for their adjustment to the problems of modern community life. In some instances, this limitation may require the recall of a patient to hospital at an earlier date than might have otherwise been necessary.

(iii) GUARDIANSHIP

At the 31st December 1962, 8 patients were under Guardianship. During the year three patients were transferred from Hospital to Guardianship, under Section 41. Of the three patients discharged, readmission to Hospital was necessary in one instance on account of serious behaviour problems. Another female patient was removed from registration and the guardianship order of one male patient was not renewed.

One Guardianship patient, who is in a Residential Home in the County, was supervised on behalf of the Bristol Local Health Authority.

Holidays were arranged for all Guardianship patients who had no friends or relatives able to offer them accommodation.

(iv) ASSESSMENT CLINICS

In the South Western Regional Hospital Board area it has for some time been difficult to arrange assessments of subnormal patients by a Consultant Psychiatrist owing to the lengthy journey between the patients' homes and the Clinic in Bristol. An Assessment Clinic has been operating in the Gloucester Royal Hospital since 5th September, 1962. Initially priority is afforded to those patients having urgent problems. As opportunities arise, it is intended to review all patients on the Register. The Assessment Clinic at the Cirencester Health Clinic is still available for subnormal patients residing in the Oxford Regional Hospital Board area but, owing to the limited demand, sessions are only arranged when required.

During 1962, 23 appointments (17 new cases and 6 for follow-up) were arranged for County patients at the Bristol Assessment Clinic, compared with 19 appointments (16 for new cases and 3 for follow-up)

in 1961. At the Gloucester Royal Hospital Assessment Clinic a further 23 appointments (19 for new patients and 4 for follow-up) were kept during the period 5th September to 31st December, 1962.

The wider use of Assessment Clinics has enabled the Consultant Psychiatrists to assess the relative urgency of each patient's problems and has quite frequently resulted in their early hospital admission for either long-term or temporary care.

(v) ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITAL

The following table analyses the numbers of mentally subnormal patients admitted during 1962 for long-term hospital care :—

Hospitals	Informal	Subject to Detention	Court Orders	Total
Stoke Park	18	11	—	29
Hortham	9	5	—	14
Brentry	5	2	—	7
Pewsey	1	—	—	1
Borocourt	2	—	—	2
Sandhill Park	3	1	—	4
St. George's Semington	1	—	—	1
Totals	39	19	—	58

The proportion of informal admissions was 67.2%, compared with 78% in 1961. These figures are closely comparable with the percentages of informal admissions of mentally ill patients—73.2% in 1962, and 72.9% in 1961.

Probably as a result of the improved assessment clinic facilities, more patients were admitted for long-term care than in previous years—58 patients in 1962, compared with 41 in 1961 and 44 in 1960, and the number of patients awaiting admission for long-term hospital care, as at 31st December, 1962, fell during the year from 40 to 38. As the Council's hostels become available it should be possible to remove some patients from the hospital waiting lists, particularly those who are included only to meet a possible crisis when relatives are no longer able to care for them. The hospital waiting list is analysed under the following broad headings :—

	Male		Female		Total	
	Over 16	Under 16	Over 16	Under 16	Over 16	Under 16
Urgently requiring admission ...	1	3	1	2	2	5
Early admission desirable ...	4	5	2	3	6	8
Included in list to cover possible breakdown of present arrangements (e.g. illness of parents, loss of residential employment) ...	5	1	6	4	11	5
Transfer from Part III accommo- dation ...	1	—	—	—	1	—
Totals	11	9	9	9	20	18

Of these patients, the following are awaiting admission to Hospitals in the Oxford Regional Hospital Board area :—

Male	Over 16	3	Female	Over 16	1	Total	Over 16	4
	Under 16	3		Under 16	1		Under 16	4

During 1962, short-term care was arranged for 48 patients : compared with 49 in 1961. As the Council's hostels become operative it will become possible to offer additional temporary care facilities, particularly during the long summer holiday period.

(vi) TRAINING CENTRES

During 1962 the number of subnormal persons on the Training Centre registers has significantly increased, as shown in the following table :—

1957	—	271 trainees	1960	—	355 trainees
1958	—	275 trainees	1961	—	365 trainees
1959	—	314 trainees	1962	—	394 trainees

All those children under the age of 16 years, who are likely to benefit, are now attending training centres or receiving home teaching, other than a few whose homes are too remote to make their daily conveyance practicable.

The capacity of the Junior Centres appears to be adequate but the demand for Adult Centre places will inevitably require constant expansion for a number of years.

The following table shows the number of trainees on the registers of the five Centres at the end of December, 1962.

Training Centre	Total Number on Register at 21.12.62	Average % Daily Attendance	Number of Adults, i.e. over age 16	Full-time Staff
Cheltenham	144*	79.1%	54	13
Cinderford	50	86.3%	23	6
Cirencester	49	88.4%	25	3
Stonehouse	52	78.4%	30	6
Warmley	99†	89.9%	58	11
Totals	394	84.4%	190	39

*Including 49 from Cheltenham Borough ; 32 from Gloucester County Borough ; and 2 from Worcestershire.

†Including 1 from Gloucester County Borough.

The new Cinderford Training Centre was formally opened by the Chairman of the County Council on 22nd November, 1962, to replace the former Centre in unsatisfactory accommodation at "The Beeches", Newnham-on-Severn.

The Training Centre staff in rotation, are afforded opportunities of attending Refresher Courses arranged either by the National Association for Mental Health or by other local authorities. An Assistant Supervisor from the Cheltenham Training Centre, successfully completed the Diploma Course for Staffs of Adult Training Centres, organised by the N.A.M.H. in Birmingham. One Supervisor attended the 1961/62 Diploma Course but was, unfortunately, only successful in the practical examinations. Three Assistant Supervisors commenced the 1962/63 Diploma Courses. It appears likely that many of the unqualified staff may not be acceptable for Diploma Courses owing to the greater emphasis now placed

on the need for candidates to hold recognised educational qualifications and to be within the 18/45 years age range. The Scott Report which has not yet been accepted by the Minister recommends that staff with ten years experience and satisfactory service may be regarded as qualified.

To ensure that the Training Centres, in future, are staffed with qualified personnel the Committee has agreed that all new appointees must have suitable scholastic or practical qualifications, and that provision shall be made in the Centres staff establishment for the appointment of Trainee Assistant Supervisors. These trainees will be selected from School leavers, and will be afforded practical experience to confirm their suitability for formal training at a qualifying course.

The following table summarises the qualifications and experience of Training Centre staff in post at 31st December, 1962 :—

Staff	NAMH Diploma	Attending 1962/63 Course	Unqualified—Training Centre Service					Totals
			over 10 years	8 - 10 years	6 - 8 years	4 - 6 years	less than 4 years	
Supervisors	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	5
Assistant Supervisors	4	3	4	3	3	—	7	24
Relief Asst. Supervisors	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Totals	10	3	5	3	3	—	8	32

The Special Care group at Warmley Training Centre has been of benefit to the parents of these patients. It has again operated successfully but the continued care of such a group imposes a heavy and exhausting responsibility on the staff.

The workshop groups for adults have had another satisfactory year. The success of these groups may be assessed by the further increase in the amount of income and in the earnings of the trainees concerned, but the most satisfying feature is shown by the happy and industrious attitude. Behaviour difficulties rarely present any problem when the trainees feel themselves to be usefully occupied.

Except at Warmley, there has been a shortage of industrial work.

On four days each week, the Home Teacher has continued to train a group of six patients at Chipping Campden and spends one day weekly carrying out a teaching programme with severely subnormal children in their own homes, in Charlton Kings, Churchdown and Upton St Leonards.

The County Branch of the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children has again been extremely generous and helpful. Apart from its numerous gifts—such as a Washing Machine/Spin Dryer for the Cinderford Centre, and, with the notable help of the Round Table, of a “Wendy House” for the Cirencester Centre—the Society’s members have given constant and encouraging help in the Social Clubs. The Cirencester Group provided a week’s holiday for 28 trainees of the Cirencester Centre in a Torquay hostel. All the Centres have greatly appreciated the financial and practical help of the Society and Parent/Teacher Groups in the organisation of their Outings and Parties.

(vii) SOCIAL CLUBS

The Cheltenham and Cirencester Social Clubs continue to thrive. The Stanley Park Social Club, at Warmley, which opened during 1962, now has over fifty members, and includes members of other Youth Clubs and subnormal patients. This is operated on an entirely voluntary basis but has the very active support of the Supervisor of the Warmley Centre.

4. PUBLIC RELATIONS

The public interest in the Mental Health Service, particularly evident during Mental Health Year (1960), has been less marked, but Medical Officers, Administrative Assistants and Senior Mental Welfare Officers have appreciated the further opportunities afforded them to give talks to interested groups. The public attitude towards the mentally disordered has become more tolerant during the past few years for which the facilities now afforded for informal psychiatric care are undoubtedly largely responsible, but there is still urgent need for education of the public in the "new look". The limitations imposed by the Mental Health Act, 1959, restricting the compulsory admission for long term treatment of subnormal and psychopathic patients to those under the age of 21 years, has, on occasion, presented real problems to relatives who may suffer from their aggressive behaviour. It is understandable that these relatives should be unwilling to initiate Court proceedings as a means of securing hospital treatment for them.

The Mental Welfare Officers are generally accepted as social workers now that their statutory duties are more restricted.

5. CO-OPERATION WITH HOSPITALS

(a) *Subnormal Patients*

Figures previously quoted emphasise the help which the Hospital Responsible Medical Officers have again afforded in accepting patients for long-term or short-stay care, and in the examination of patients at Assessment Clinics or by domiciliary visitation. This close liaison ensures, not only that those patients most urgently in need of hospital care are afforded priority, but that patients are afforded support immediately they are discharged to the community. This liaison will be equally necessary in determining which patients are more suitable for care in the Council's Hostels.

(b) *Mentally Ill Patients*

The effective liaison with the staff of Horton Road and Coney Hill Hospitals, Gloucester ; Littlemore Hospital, Oxford, and Glenside Hospital, Bristol, has continued. The assistance of the Mental Welfare Officers in the community care of patients discharged from Barrow Gurney Hospital is still rarely requested.

The admission of suitable mentally ill and subnormal patients, resident in the southern part of the County, to the Bristol Industrial Therapy Organisation Factory, has again been of real value and the assistance of the Consultant Psychiatrist of Glenside Hospital is greatly appreciated.

This wider liaison has, of necessity, resulted in an increased number of Case Conferences, to which the Mental Welfare Officers appreciate being invited.

Through the co-operation of the Bristol Corporation two County patients have attended the Southmead Social Therapy Unit. Arrangements have also been made for the admission of a patient, from Littlemore Hospital, to a rehabilitation unit of the S.O.S. Society. The Committee has agreed to contribute towards the costs incurred in the rehabilitation of these patients.

6. THE FUTURE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

There still appears to be a limited demand for accommodation in local authority hostels, but we shall not know the real need until we open one or more. The need may well be dependent on the Day Hospital or Hostel facilities provided by the local Psychiatric Hospitals. It seems reasonable that, owing to their high operating costs, Hostels should be provided only when it is certain that a consistently high rate of occupation is possible. Tenders were let for the conversion of "Merrowdown", Cheltenham, to provide a Hostel for adult male subnormal persons. Those included on the provisional admission list are now being submitted for examination, to determine their suitability, at the Assessment Clinics.

The Council included in its 1963/64 capital building programme provision for a combined Junior/Adult Training Centre at Stonehouse, and an Adult Training Centre at Downend.

Welfare Assistants

In-service training for the Welfare Assistants was arranged jointly with the Welfare Department and Cheltenham Borough. This was considered necessary before sending them on a course for the National Certificate in Social Work. The courses were not available at the time of their appointment. There was an induction course lasting one week, which included talks supplemented by visual aids, discussions and visits, arranged to give the new entrants a basic knowledge of the various services. Thereafter a planned programme over twelve months of in-service training followed. The arrangements were such that each Assistant spent three months in general welfare work, ten weeks in the mental health section, six weeks each in the sections for the deaf, blind and physically disabled, and eight weeks in Cheltenham Borough ; the last named particularly to provide experience in services relative to environmental health and work with a delegated authority.

The ages of the Welfare Assistants appointed—two males and two females—ranged from 17 to 24 years and this, together with their experience, which varied from none to three years in local government, presented a difficulty in allocating the order in which they might best follow their major programme. Bearing this in mind each Assistant was attached to and was closely supervised by an experienced social worker, who at first was helped to a minor extent only in the social work practice of the particular section, but was increasingly assisted as training progressed. A personal record of practical and theoretical progress of each Welfare Assistant was kept, and weekly a period was set aside for assessment. At these periodic discussions the subjects included what the Welfare Assistant needed to know and to observe, the social work principles involved and the practices employed by the authority to give support.

In training, there has been encouragement to observe and direct attention in detecting early signs of stress and to an appreciation of when a problem was getting beyond the provision of simple aid. The work of related social services was introduced where this applied and the importance of team work stressed. Attendance at lectures on social legislation, mental health, etc., with visits of observation to establishments such as training centres, an industrial therapy organisation, a school for the blind, hospitals, etc., were included in the training.

The aim throughout was to enable each Welfare Assistant to give practical help to a family with simple problems. To this end information was given on pensions, allowances, housing, meals services, club facilities, social activities, assisted holidays, various types of diversional and training employment, residential care, social centres, craft centres, training centres, etc.

In no instance was the Welfare Assistant permitted to do initial visiting or visiting to assess need.

The work was normally with the elderly and the handicapped. In regard to the mentally disordered work was restricted to the stable subnormal or the confirmed case of simple mental illness. The Welfare Assistant's contribution was limited to straightforward work, excluding situations with special difficulty, such as arise with the tuberculous, mentally ill, unmarried mothers, problem or evicted families, and families on the verge of breaking down.

From September, 1962, the nature of the training was varied. The Welfare Assistants were then additionally encouraged to take up a course of study leading to qualification under the Local Government Examinations Board, and were each released on a half day per week for this study, as well as attending evening classes. From September, 1962, tutorials by a psychiatric social worker were given fortnightly, tuition being individual or in pairs to teach case work theory and practice.

In this second year the Welfare Assistants were placed within the department so as to secure the most beneficial practical training. In addition visits of observation have been made, including attendance at case conference discussions when this has been possible.

The in-service training has been directed to help the Welfare Assistants to understand their practical work, to aid them to give practical help within the department, and to facilitate their theoretical training.

By September, 1962, one Welfare Assistant, the most experienced, obtained a place and commenced training for the National Certificate in Social Work, when favourable comment was made on the in-service training course.

3. National Assistance Act, 1948

CARE OF HANDICAPPED PERSONS

(a) Blind

Age at Onset of Blindness of New Cases—1962 :

	0	1	2	3	4	5- 10	11- 15	16- 20	21- 29	30- 39	40- 49	50- 59	60- 64	65- 69	70- 79	80- 84	85- 89	90 plus	Total
M	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	3	2	8	7	15	6	3	56
F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	3	6	22	28	12	7	83
T	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	4	5	5	14	29	43	18	10	139

The Total Number of Blind Persons in the County was 1,015 as compared with 970 in 1961.
There were 139 registrations, showing an increase of 34 on the previous year, exclusive of transfers from other Counties.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS AND CAUSES OF BLINDNESS

	Causes		
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Others
(a) No Treatment	10	4	36
(b) Treatment (Medical, Surgical or Optical) ...	32	19	25
(c) Number of cases which on follow up have received treatment	12	8	21

Education and Employment :

Under 2	At Home	1
Age 2 - 4	{ Nursery School	1
	{ Ineducable—Institution	5
Age 5 - 15	{ Special School	6
	{ Educable at Home	1
	{ Ineducable, in Institution or at Home	10
Age 16 - 20	At School	1
Undergoing Training for Sheltered Employment ...		1
Undergoing Training for Open Employment ...		1
Unemployed subject to Training		3
Unemployed but capable without Training ...		3
Workshops for the Blind		10
Home Workers		14
Gainfully Employed		85

Not available for employment, age 16 - 59	...	74
Not available for employment, age 60 - 64	...	28
Not capable of work, age 16 - 59	... ..	54
Not capable of work, age 60 - 64	... ..	20
Over 65	... ..	697
		1,015

During the year 6 men and 2 women attended Industrial Rehabilitation at Torquay. One man did not complete the Course. Four men have been resettled in Industry, one is at present pig keeping on his brother's farm. One of the women married and the other is at present unemployed. Three men attended the Government Training Centre and are now fully employed in Open Industry.

One Home Worker came off the Scheme and one was admitted.

Home Teaching Service

In November the Home Teacher for Cheltenham retired and was replaced by the Home Teacher for the Dursley Area ; her post has not yet been filled. The additional work in that area is covered by the Home Teacher from the South of the County with the help of Welfare Assistants.

During the year 9,077 visits were paid to the Blind and Partially Sighted in their homes and 1964 lessons were given in reading embossed literature, Braille and Moon Deaf-Blind Manual in their own homes and at Handcraft Centres. The Sales Organiser now disposes of the articles for sale, including those made at the Handicraft Centres at Coleford, Soundwell, Stroud and Tewkesbury in conjunction with the goods made by the Physically Disabled.

Deaf-Blind

The Western Regional Association for the Blind organised a Regional Course at Weston-super-Mare. Five Deaf-Blind participated escorted by the Home Teachers.

Homes

ELLERSLIE, ALBERT ROAD, CHELTENHAM

There is accommodation for 37 and the few vacancies which arise are quickly filled from the waiting list. The help given by Voluntary Visitors is greatly appreciated by residents and staff.

FERNEY HILL HOME FOR THE BLIND, DURSLEY

There are 23 beds, 4 for men and 19 for women. The Home has been kept full throughout the year. This year there have been more demands for male beds than previously ; unfortunately there have been no vacancies. The help with shopping, letterwriting and entertainments arranged by Voluntary Visitors is much appreciated as few of the residents are capable of going further than the garden.

(b) Partially-Sighted

During the year 18 names were added to the Register making a total of 143, an increase of 4 on the previous year.

TOTAL NUMBER ON REGISTER—AGE GROUPS 31ST DECEMBER, 1962

0 - 1	2 - 4	5 - 15	16 - 20	21 - 49	50 - 64	65 plus	Total
—	1	22	12	35	16	57	143

The following table shows how the Register is compiled :—

Age 2 - 4	At Home	...	...	...	1
Age 5 - 15	{	Special Schools	...	...	12
		Other Schools	...	...	7
		Ineducable	...	...	3
Undergoing Training		...	...	...	1
Employed	...	...	...	...	40
Unemployed	...	...	...	...	2
Not available	...	...	...	...	77
					143

NEWLY REGISTERED

0 - 1	2 - 4	5 - 15	16 - 20	21 - 49	50 - 64	65 plus	Total
—	—	2	1	1	5	9	18

RECOMMENDATIONS OF OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS—CAUSES OF PARTIAL BLINDNESS

	Causes		
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Others
(a) No Treatment	2	0	4
(b) Treatment, Medical, Surgical or Optical	6	3	9
(c) Number of cases which on follow up have received treatment	1	1	5

(c) Deaf

During the 12 months ending 31.12.62 a total of 1,403 visits were made by the Welfare Officer for the Deaf. This number included 238 visits in Cheltenham Borough. In the County, 14 visits were made to under 2 year olds, 218 to those in the 2 to 16 age group, 431 to 16 to 65 year olds and 502 to those over 65 years of age.

The Welfare Officer continued to attend the Hearing Assessment and Training Clinics at Gloucester Royal Infirmary, in order to preserve continuity of advice to parents.

Cases have been referred by General Practitioners, Hospitals, Ear Nose and Throat Consultants, National Assistance Board and the Ministry of Labour, and co-operation on double handicaps maintained by other sections of the Health and Welfare Departments.

For some time it has been apparent that there were many adult deaf, educated before the inception of the National Health Service and free hearing aids, who had usable hearing and who would benefit from the provision of a hearing aid. It would be useless however to supply an aid without training, as the sound heard would be quite meaningless. To remedy this need therefore an Adult Rehabilitation Class was started at the Gloucestershire Royal Infirmary on Wednesday evenings, where born deaf and deafened receive auditory training, etc., from the Welfare Officer for the Deaf.

Evening deaf clubs were held in Cheltenham and Stroud. The Home Teacher for the Blind in Stroud area, and the Welfare Officer for the Deaf continued to hold a monthly club for the deaf-blind.

(d) *Handicapped* (other than Blind, Partially Sighted and Deaf)

During the year the number of cases on the register rose to 2,350, an increase of 131. The cases fall into the following groups :—

					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Under 16	...	...	...	...	169	127
16 - 64	...	...	...	...	766	734
65 years and over	...	...	...	...	189	365

In the over 65 group 50 new cases were added during the year, 45 in the 16 - 64 group, and 36 children under 16.

The causes of disability are :—

Rheumatoid Arthritis and Osteo-Arthritis	...	429
Poliomyelitis	...	200
Cerebral Palsy	...	170
Hemiplegia	...	266
Amputations	...	142
Surgical Tuberculosis	...	108
Congenital deformities	...	109
Injuries due to accident	...	137
Disseminated Sclerosis	...	124
Heart disease	...	84
Bronchiectasis and Asthma	...	68
Epilepsy	...	50
Muscular Diseases	...	40
Osteomyelitis	...	27
Parkinsons	...	41
Other diseases	...	355

The number of cases of hemiplegia has risen by 53, Rheumatoid Arthritis and Osteo-Arthritis by 34, and injuries due to accidents by 24, while the number of cases of Poliomyelitis on the register has decreased by 13.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Cases

151 cases are registered for Occupational Therapy, an increase of only 4 on last year's figures. Several of these persons have now returned to work.

Occupational Therapy

An additional part-time Occupational Therapist joined the staff in September, as a whole-timer could not be found. The number of visits was 4,207 and 318 patients received occupational therapy, including instruction in craftwork, and advice and help with aids to daily living. 72 patients attend Occupational Therapy Centres.

In addition to the centres at Cinderford, Filton, Soundwell and Stroud, a new Centre was opened in Cheltenham.

Plans were made for the Forest of Dean Centre to move into more permanent quarters at the Clinic in Station Road. The Royal Forest Rotary Club kindly offered to make the necessary alterations.

Disabled Motorists

Yellow discs bearing the disabled driver's name and the number of his vehicle are now being issued to disabled motorists with particular disabilities, to help them get Police assistance especially when parking. During the year 133 disabled drivers were issued with these yellow badges.

Social Clubs

The B.R.C.S. Good Companions Clubs continue to fill a real need and are meeting in Dursley, Cirencester and Cheltenham. The Gloucester Club, which meets weekly, kindly welcomes members from the Gloucester Rural Area. These clubs are all arranging holidays for their members, using special holiday camp accommodation.

Voluntary Help

The 8 area committees continue to give invaluable help through their 130 voluntary helpers. Regular visiting, the provision of extra comforts, particularly during the severe winter and the arranging of outings, parties and church services are all part of the help given by these committees.

(e) Sale of Goods

A market has to be found for the various classes of articles made by the handicapped person, who may be disabled by blindness or some form of crippling disability or tuberculosis, in his or her home or at a club or centre as a result of training and supervision by the Home Teachers for the Blind and the Occupational Therapists. In some instances the handicapped person is able to sell the articles but others depend entirely upon assistance in this matter and the Social Welfare Officers for the Blind and Physically Handicapped and the Home Teachers for the Blind and the Occupational Therapists have given a great deal of time and effort in arranging sales with much assistance from voluntary helpers and organisations. This help has been much appreciated. There is, however, a limit to the amount of time Welfare Officers are able to give to sales.

Under the schemes, in accordance with the terms of the National Assistance Act, 1948, the County Council have the duty of assisting the handicapped person in marketing goods of their own making.

In order to relieve the welfare staff of the burden of sales and in an endeavour to sell a larger quantity of goods and as it was believed that some handicapped persons were capable of a larger production of articles if the sales outlet was possible, a Sales Organiser was appointed during the year. In addition to developing further sales and continuing the existing contacts and methods, the duties attached to this post include purchase and maintaining stocks of materials and tools for distribution through the Home Teachers and Occupational Therapists to handicapped persons, clubs and centres as required. All materials and tools are sold to the handicapped persons at the price at which they are purchased on behalf of the Council. The handicapped person may pay for the materials or tools at the time of delivery or the cost may be set up as a debit against any payment due for articles ultimately sent in for sale. A deduction at the rate of 1d. in the shilling on every article is made against the maker of the article. This is the only contribution to the whole of the overhead costs of the purchase and sales system. Handicapped persons may be requested to make articles for special orders or to undertake repair work. In respect of this work no deduction is made.

The Sales Organiser works in close liaison with the Officers previously mentioned and the voluntary workers and organisations connected with the local welfare of the handicapped persons. It is hoped that this close contact will be maintained and also that firms will continue to assist in allowing sales to be arranged on their premises.

SECTION C DISEASES

1. Infectious Diseases

The notification of infectious diseases received during the year is set out in Table II at the end of this report.

(a) *Diphtheria*

1962 was the ninth year in succession without a case of Diphtheria.

(b) *Scarlet Fever*

The number of notifications was 115 as compared with 212 in 1961.

(c) *Measles*

There were 3,267 cases notified as compared with 9,535 in 1961.

(d) *Whooping Cough*

The number of cases notified was 106 as compared with 320 in 1961.

(e) *Pneumonia*

There were 77 cases of pneumonia as compared with 232 in 1961. Of these 19 occurred in urban districts and 58 in rural districts. 358 deaths were recorded as compared with 277.

(f) *Influenza*

Although there was no Influenza epidemic in 1962, 46 deaths were recorded as due to or associated with this disease.

(g) *Gastro-Intestinal Diseases*

47 cases of dysentery were reported as compared with 204 in 1961, 17 in urban districts and 30 in rural districts.

(h) *Diseases of the Central Nervous System*

There were no reported cases of anterior poliomyelitis.

(i) *Puerperal Pyrexia*

There was a further decrease in the notification to 76 (90 in 1961).

2. Venereal Diseases

REPORT BY A. E. TINKLER, ESQ., M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

Consultant Venereologist South Western Regional Hospital Board

During 1962 there was a most encouraging fall in the number of Gloucestershire County residents seen at the V.D. clinics at Gloucester Royal Hospital, Cheltenham General Hospital and the Bristol Clinics.

TABLE I

New Cases : All Conditions, Gloucestershire County Residents—1958-1962

1958	...	...	259
1959	...	...	318
1960	...	...	356
1961	...	...	443
1962	...	...	365

In England and Wales as a whole there was a sharp increase in the incidence of early infectious syphilis. This increase is confined largely to the great cities and ports. During 1962 only three new cases of syphilis were seen in Gloucestershire county patients at the clinics listed above, viz : one primary, one secondary and one late syphilis of the nervous system. Again it is pleasing to report that no case of infantile congenital syphilis (age 0 - 1 yr) was seen during the year.

Gonorrhoea

In England and Wales as a whole the incidence of gonorrhoea has risen each year since 1955 so that the incidence has more than doubled during this period. It is therefore most encouraging to see a reversal of this trend. In 1962 there was a small but significant reduction in the number of cases seen at the clinics of England and Wales. In Gloucestershire the number of cases declined from 93 in 1961 to 57 in 1962.

TABLE 2

Incidence of Gonorrhoea
Gloucestershire Patients and England and Wales—1955-1962

Year	England and Wales		Gloucestershire
1955	...	17,681	45
1956	...	20,310	33
1957	...	24,352	50
1958	...	27,913	46
1959	...	31,320	66
1960	...	33,640	68
1961	...	37,026	93
1962	...	35,217	57

Undoubtedly one of the main factors in the increase of venereal disease in the past years has been the very high incidence amongst male immigrants acquiring these infections after entering this country. The restriction of immigration in 1962 may account for the decline in incidence in England and Wales in 1962. From the point of view of control, this has been a most encouraging year in the county. For the first time since records have been kept no new case of congenital syphilis in any age group has been recorded, for the 8th year in succession no new case of infantile congenital syphilis (0 - 1 yrs) has been recorded. This position must be maintained in spite of a rising incidence of early acquired syphilis in the country as a whole. Nevertheless the complete and permanent eradication of infantile congenital syphilis in the South West is a definite possibility provided the excellent co-operation between the ante natal and the venereal disease service can be maintained.

SECTION D SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE COUNTY

CHELTENHAM BOROUGH

Water (including new extensions of mains and reports on samples)

New mains. 9 in., 162 yards ; 6 in., 295 yards ; 5 in., 4 yards ; 4 in., 2,339 yards ; 3 in. and under, 1,981 yards.

Main renewals. 4 in., 991 yards ; 3 in. and under, 209 yards.

Housing

Slum Clearance : Houses 14, Flats 6.

Overcrowding : Houses 3, Flats 20.

New Houses : Council 74 ; Private development 442.

CHARLTON KINGS URBAN DISTRICT

Water

Water is supplied by the Cheltenham Corporation water undertaking. Routine samples are carried out by the Corporation throughout the supply area and found to be satisfactory. During the year extensions to mains as under were carried out mainly for the provision of supplies to new housing development sites :

449 yards 3 in. diameter

182 yards 4 in. diameter

250 yards 6 in. diameter

28 houses were connected to mains supply

1 existing house was connected to main supply

Sewerage

Treatment of sewage is carried out at the Disposal Works of the adjoining Borough of Cheltenham. There were no major extensions during the year. Lengths of 9 in. and 6 in. sewer on the privately developed Copt Elm Close Estate were adopted under Section 17 of the Public Health Act 1936.

Repairs involving renewal of small lengths were carried out in the Battledown area.

Housing

Slum Clearance

Clearance Areas : Nil

Houses closed as unfit : 2

Houses demolished : 3

Overcrowding : No cases involving statutory overcrowding discovered.

New Houses : Council (No. of these for old people), Nil ; Private development, 32.

CIRENCESTER URBAN DISTRICT

Water (including new extensions of mains and reports on samples)

During the year ending 31st March, 1963, the Cotswold Water Board laid approximately 300 yards of 3 in. diameter water main at Bowling Green and Leaholme housing developments. There were 89 new connections made to the mains and 34 connections at the Prefabricated houses in Bowly Road were disconnected. The new Boys' Secondary School was also connected.

The consumption of water in the town rose to the highest figure recorded during the dry spell in the early part of the summer and the output from Baunton Pumping Station exceeded one million gallons per day on a number of occasions during June and July. All water samples taken from this Station during the year were satisfactory.

Sewerage

During the year the provision of sewers to a further area at Stratton was commenced and was completed as far as Donside and Barnway. Extensions to sewers were also carried out for new housing development.

No particular difficulties were experienced at the Shorncote Disposal Works and no samples were adversely commented upon by the Thames Conservancy.

Housing

Slum Clearance : 3 Clearance Areas comprising 29 houses were officially represented, also 7 Individual Unfit Houses. One Clearance Area of 10 houses was demolished to make way for new development. One Clearance Area of 12 houses, a proposed Clearance Area of 6 houses and 1 house in a Clearance Area was acquired by the Council.

Undertakings from Owners were received not to use houses for human habitation in respect of 7 Properties.

Overcrowding : 9 Overcrowded families were rehoused including two families from Caravans.

New Houses : Council (No. of these for old people)—Nil. 34 New Council Houses were built and 6 two-Bedroomed Flats. Private development : 6 Houses were built by Private Enterprise.

KINGSWOOD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Water (including new extensions of mains and reports on samples)

The area is served with mains water by Bristol Waterworks Co. One house was supplied with piped water following service of notices under the Public Health Act 1936 and Water Act 1945.

Sewerage

A storm water relief sewer was under construction in New Cheltenham Road during the year. When completed this will prevent re-occurrence of flooding in that area during periods of heavy rain.

Housing

Slum Clearance : Housing demolished as unfit for human habitation after Housing Act action :—
Housing in Clearance Areas, 25 ; Section 16/17 Houses, 17 ; Total 42.

Overcrowding : Nil.

New Houses : Council, 52 (including 9 for Old People) ; Private development, 169.

Improvement Grants : Number paid during year—Standard Grants, 57 ; Disc. Grants, 3. 84 applications were approved for grant aid during 1962.

MANGOTSFIELD URBAN DISTRICT

Sewerage

Foul Sewerage : Generally satisfactory, no extensions are at present contemplated apart from minor schemes in connection with Council housing estates.

Surface Water Drainage : Further to comments of last year, Consulting Engineers have been appointed, and have submitted their preliminary report ; they have taken trial holes, and anticipate going to tender in the very near future. It is expected that the total cost of the work will be in the order of £75,000 and it is hoped that a start will be made before the end of the current financial year. A provision has been made in the Annual Estimates for the expenditure of £15,000.

Sewage Disposal : Further to remarks of last year, plans had been made for the closing of the Moorend Sewage Works by the Autumn of this year, but we have now been informed by the Consulting Engineers for the Frome Valley Main Drainage Scheme that so much time has been lost due to the bad weather of this winter, that the best estimate to be given is that the Works will close by the Spring of next year.

Housing

Slum Clearance : During the year Closing Orders were made on nine properties. The problem of slum clearance being a continual one, houses are dealt with by demolition or closure as appropriate where on receipt of complaints by the tenants, it is ascertained that this is the only possible remedy. There remains of course, certain properties in the Nelson Road/Berkeley Road area which are likely to be a subject of Clearance Orders in 1963, but this will be strictly related to the treatment of the area as an Improvement Area, as determined by negotiations and agreement with the Gloucestershire County Council. It is envisaged that the area will be dealt with in sections so as to allow development to take place gradually.

Overcrowding : No cases of over-crowding were detected during the year.

New Houses : 20 aged persons flats, with communal room, laundry and warden's residence were constructed in the year ending December, 1962.

40 private dwellings were constructed by private developers during the same year.

NAILSWORTH URBAN DISTRICT

Water

(a) Extension of mains and details of supply as reported by the Engineer of the Stroud District Water Board. During the year a new 4 in. Main was laid from Northfields Road junction with Dunkirk Footpath to Inchbrook. This main was brought into use to replace the existing 2 in. Main which has become inadequate. The average consumption per head per day in the area for the year 1962 was 39.4 gallons and 10,370,000 gallons was supplied by Meter for trade purposes. From the Gig Mill Pumping Station 109,470,000 gallons were obtained. The total number supplied in the Nailsworth Urban area is now 1,400 and there are 27 Meter supplies.

The supply to the Urban area is obtained from Gig Mill Pumping Station and Minchinhampton Reservoir.

(b) Samples taken by the Stroud District Water Board. During the year 18 samples of water were taken by the Board's Engineer from Gig Mill Pumping Station and Minchinhampton Reservoir. All samples were satisfactory giving B. coli absent from 100 mls.

(c) Samples taken by Nailsworth U.D.C. Public Health Department.

(i) Of the 27 samples submitted for bacteriological examination 6 were mains water, 16 were from private piped supplies, 3 were from springs and 2 from a well. Whilst all the mains water samples were satisfactory, 2 of the private piped supplies and the 2 well water samples were unsatisfactory. This is a big improvement, due to remedial measures, on the results of samples taken in 1961.

(ii) A chemical analysis was made of the unsatisfactory well water. The analyst reported that apart from the high nitrate this water is chemically satisfactory.

Sewerage

During the year an 800 yard extension of the sewer was made at Nympsfield Road to serve the Secondary School and adjoining properties.

Housing

(a) Slum clearance : One Demolition Order and eleven Closing Orders were made by the Council, who also accepted two Undertakings. Three houses were demolished. In one case a Closing Order was substituted for a Demolition Order. Five unfit houses were made fit by the owners and the Council determined the Closing Orders or cancelled the Undertakings.

(b) Overcrowding : One case of statutory overcrowding was discovered in a council house, but was obviated by turning the house into a four bedroom one.

(c) New houses :

(i) Council : Six three-bedroom houses were completed during the year.

(ii) Private development : Twenty-four dwellings were completed during the year and thirteen were under construction at 31st December, 1962.

STROUD URBAN DISTRICT

Water (including new extensions of mains and reports on samples)

(i) General : The water supply of the area has continued to be derived chiefly from water pumped at Chalford to the covered Service Reservoir at Bisley Old Road. An elevated tank is fed from this reservoir and supplies the houses above the reservoir.

The following mains were laid during the year to supply new housing developments or to replace old mains :—

3 in. and 4 in. mains	...	Glevum Estate, Rodborough and Kitesnest Lane
3 in. mains	... ..	Rodborough Fields Estate
3 in. mains	... ..	Spillmans Road, Rodborough

(ii) Quantity and Quality : The water supply to the Urban area was maintained in a satisfactory state, both in quantity and quality, during the year. Rainfall was again below average, with very low rainfall during the Autumn.

(iii) Results of Analysis—Samples taken by District Water Board :

<i>Description of samples</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>B. Coli. per 100 mls (Non- Faecal)</i>					
		0	1	2	5	10	25
Untreated water	8	—	—	—	2	—	1
Water as supplied to consumer	22	21	—	1	—	—	—

(iv) Plumbo-solvent action : The water supply has no plumbo-solvent action.

(v) Action taken in respect of any form of contamination : All water distributed by the Board in the Urban District is chlorinated, and no other treatment was necessary during the year.

(vi) Details of dwelling houses supplied from public mains and population served :

Estimated number of dwelling houses supplied from public mains—5,804

Estimated number of population supplied—17,491

Of the 5,716 houses, approximately 40 draw water from standpipes. This number has again decreased following demolition or modernisation of older properties.

Samples taken by Stroud U.D.C. Health Department : 24 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory during the year for bacteriological examination ; two other samples were submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis.

The samples taken from Stratford Park Swimming Pool were generally very satisfactory. At one period, however, samples taken from the children's paddling pool showed, on incubation, a higher than normal bacterial count. One sample, indeed, demonstrated the presence of B. Coli. It became clear that the heavy use of this pool makes for great difficulty in maintaining sufficient residual chlorine. Before the end of the year the Council placed a contract for extension of this pool, and it is hoped that the resulting considerable increase in its size will reduce the danger inherent in "overloading" the water.

Swimming Pools : Details of the Pools, water supply, treatment and pool cleaning, remain unchanged. The latest reports on supply and pool water are as follows :—

Supply Water : Date taken—6th June, 1962. Physical Characteristics—Clear, bright, colourless, no odour. No charring or odour on igniting solids. Reaction pH 7.9.

All results in parts per million

Total Dissolved Solids ...	...	501
Loss on ignition ...	...	10
Mineral Matter ...	...	491
Total hardness ...	...	398
(a) Permanent ...	...	92
(b) Temporary ...	...	306
Chlorine (as Chloride) ...	...	20
Free Ammonia ...	...	—
Albuminoid Ammonia ...	...	0.01
Nitrate Nitrogen ...	...	0.13
Nitrite Nitrogen ...	...	—
Lead, Copper, Zinc, Iron ...	...	—
Residual Chlorine ...	...	—

Public Analyst's Remarks—Chemically satisfactory.

Pool Water : Date taken—3rd September, 1962.

			<i>Main Pool</i>		<i>Children's Pool</i>	
			<i>Inlet</i>	<i>Outlet</i>	<i>Inlet</i>	<i>Outlet</i>
Probable number per 100 ml						
Coliform bacilli ...	...	0	0	0	0	0
Bact. coli (Type 1) ...	...	0	0	0	0	0
Plate Count						
24 hours at 37°C. ...	...	1	3	0	1	
72 hours at 22°C. ...	...	2	2	2	1	

Sewerage

(i) Trunk Sewers and Internal Sewers—Extensions if any : No trunk sewers have been laid during 1962, but the sewerage of Far Westrip is now complete. Foul and surface water sewers have also been laid in Kitesnest Lane, serving adjoining area of the Rural District as well as new development in the Urban area.

(ii) Need for further Schemes or Extensions : The Painswick Road area remains to be sewerred, and numerous flooding relief schemes have been designed for early completion.

(iii) Small Sewage Disposal Plants : No small disposal works have been constructed.

(iv) Any works of major maintenance.—No works of major maintenance were carried out.

Slum Clearance

(i) Number of Council Houses erected 1962 (including 25 bungalows for old people)	... ..	126
(ii) Number of Council Flats erected 1962 (approximately one third of this number were allocated to old people)	... ..	96
(iii) Number of Private Enterprise Houses erected 1962	... ..	85
(iv) Number of Council Houses under construction 31.12.62	... ..	—
(v) Number of Council Flats under construction 31.12.62	... ..	18
(vi) Number of Private Enterprise Houses under construction 31.12.62	... ..	117

Improvement Grants

(vii) Total number of Discretionary Grants authorised in 1962	...	...	14
(viii) Total number of houses which have been improved by Discretionary Grants since commencement of Scheme	...	...	140
(ix) Total number of Standard Grants authorised in 1962	...	...	29
(x) Total number of houses which have been improved by Standard Grants since commencement of Scheme	...	...	66

TEWKESBURY BOROUGH

Water

Water is supplied by the Cheltenham and Gloucestershire Joint Water Board. No new extensions to the mains were carried out in the Borough during the year. 8 House connections were made.

Sewage

No extensions to the sewerage system were made during the year. A new sludge lagoon at Tewkesbury Sewage Works was brought into use.

Housing

Slum Clearance

Individual : 2 Closing Orders were made, and one undertaking not to relet was accepted.

Clearance Areas : A compulsory Purchase Order in respect of 13 houses and 1 house/shop in the Oldbury Road Clearance Area was made. 10 Properties in Barton Street represented as a Clearance Area in 1959 were demolished, the site having been acquired by the County Council for a new Police Station.

The Council's further proposals for dealing with unfit dwellings were submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government in accordance with Circular 2/60. 250 Houses were estimated to be unfit for human habitation. It was proposed to demolish 129 houses, during the next five years.

Overcrowding : No cases of overcrowding were discovered or reported.

New Houses : No Council Houses were completed during the year although work commenced on 60 flats at Priors Park, 36 private dwellings were completed during the year.

CHELTENHAM RURAL DISTRICT

Water

The Council's supply has been satisfactory in quantity and quality. All supplies are chlorinated. Water mains were extended to serve private housing development at Bishops Cleeve and Woodmancote. The Council laid a 300 yard link main at Woodmancote.

Sewerage

The War Department's sewerage works at Ashchurch were taken over and restoration works commenced. Laverton sewerage scheme was completed and the Dumbleton Scheme was nearing completion. Tenders were invited for the provision of sewers in the parish of Staverton. Schemes in preparation include provision of sewers at Up Hatherley, Toddington and Twynning and improvements to existing works at Brockhampton and Winchcombe.

Housing

Houses demolished in Clearance Areas Unfit for human habitation—1. Houses demolished not in Clearance Areas, but as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17 (i) Housing Act 1957—21.

Slum Clearance : Unfit houses closed under Section 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act 1957 and Section 26 Housing Act 1961—17. Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied—After informal action, 40 ; After formal notice under Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act 1957, 8.

New Houses : Council—10 dwellings, one block 16 old people's flats and warden's accommodation. Private development—Housing Association, 48 dwellings ; Private Enterprise, 531 dwellings.

CIRENCESTER RURAL DISTRICT

Water

Water Supplies : During the year the Cotswold Water Board carried out the following work in the District.

The Edgeworth main laying contract was completed and the Ampneys/Barnsley scheme was commenced. Completion of the latter is expected during the summer of 1963.

138 yards of 3 in. main were laid in Hambidge Lane, Lechlade and 120 yards of 4 in. in Church Lane, Down Ampney.

Water Samples : Reports on samples of water taken from the public systems were received regularly from the Cotswold Water Board. Of 77 samples taken on distribution and submitted for bacteriological examination, 75 were satisfactory and 2 unsatisfactory. Of 8 samples taken before treatment, 6 were satisfactory and 2 unsatisfactory. All the unsatisfactory samples were in respect of the Marsden Supply.

Of 15 samples taken from Estate Supplies, 7 were satisfactory and 8 unsatisfactory.

17 samples for bacteriological examination were taken from sources serving individual properties and of these 10 were satisfactory and 7 unsatisfactory.

Action was taken in appropriate cases to secure necessary improvement.

The village spring at Meysey Hampton was sampled and found to be bacteriologically unsatisfactory. The only property relying on it for a domestic supply was connected to the public main.

A chemical examination of a sample of water from a borehole serving a new dwelling in the Lechlade area revealed a fluorine content of 4 parts per million, a remarkably high figure for natural fluorine and one said to be capable of causing mottling in the teeth of children, drinking it during the period of calcification of the permanent teeth. The water was also one of high salinity having a sodium chloride content of 350 parts per million. As there are a number of deep borehole supplies in the Lechlade area a survey of all of them was undertaken and an abnormally high fluorine content was fairly widespread. Up to the end of the year, 17 samples had been chemically examined and the fluorine found to vary from 0.4 to 13 parts per million. The matter is being pursued.

Three other samples submitted for chemical analysis during the year were satisfactory.

131 new connections were made to public mains.

Sewerage

During the year the laying of main sewers in Fairford was completed and connections invited. The complex problem of reconnecting the properties already connected to the old sewer was thoroughly investigated and a contract let for the first phase of the operation.

1962 also saw the completion of the main sewer in the village of South Cerney.

The detailed scheme for Kempsford and Whelford was prepared and was at the tender stage at the end of the year.

A scheme to provide main sewerage for Poulton, the Ampneys and Driffild was in an advanced stage of preparation.

Housing

Slum Clearance : 23 Demolition Orders and 2 Closing Orders have been made.

Overcrowding : Nil.

New Houses : 18 traditional houses were completed at Woodmancote and 12 new traditional flats for old people or young couples at Siddington.

Four Old Peoples' Bungalows were complete at North Cerney. Special care was taken to ensure that they and six houses (still under construction) suitably harmonised with this Cotswold village. They were built of reconstructed stone specially prepared to ensure a suitable colour.

45 houses were provided by private enterprise.

DURSLEY RURAL DISTRICT

Water

New Mains laid during the year in connection with Comprehensive Schemes :

8,500 yards of 6 in., 4 in. and 3 in. from Cam Peak Reservoir to Coaley.

1,200 yards of 6 in. from Nympsfield Reservoir to the Village.

1,230 yards of 2 in. from Nympsfield to Coaley Peak.

4,000 yards of 6 in. from Millend to the site of the Butts Reservoir, Wotton-Under-Edge.

700 yards of 6 in. from the site of the Butts Reservoir to Bear Street, Wotton-Under-Edge.

2,000 yards of 6 in. from Breakheart Reservoir to Kingshill, Dursley.

Mains laid at Housing Estates Development by Private Enterprise :

450 yards of 4 in.—Dryleaze, Wotton-Under-Edge.

210 yards of 4 in.—Whiteway, Dursley.

70 yards of 3 in.—South Street, Uley.

345 yards of 3 in.—Rock Road, The Quarry, Cam.

Other Mains laid :

300 yards of 1½ in.—Bradley Green, Wotton-Under-Edge.

97 Houses were connected to the mains supply during the year.

Number of Dwellings connected to mains—5,924.

Supplied from Standpipes—34.

Estimated number of population supplied from mains—17,900.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

New Disposal Works completed at Kingswood for the treatment of sewage from Wotton-Under-Edge and Kingswood, and also the village of Charfield situated within the Thornbury Rural District.

Sewer Connections in Parishes where sewer recently laid

Coaley : Number of properties connected to sewer—80. Number of properties for which sewer is available but not connected to sewer—58. Included in the total of 58 are 11 properties which come within the Class 5 category and 23 have septic tanks.

Kingswood : The sewerage of the village has only recently been completed and up to the end of December 26 properties were connected.

Uley : Number of properties connected to the sewer—230. Properties for which the sewer is available but not connected to the sewer—58. Included in the total of 58 are 15 properties which come within the Class 5 category and 21 have septic tanks.

Conversions of E.C's to W.C's : The following applications were made for a contribution towards the cost of the conversion of E.C's to W.C's—Coaley, 1 ; Kingswood, 11.

Housing

During 1962, Notices of Time and Place were served under the provisions of Section 16, Housing Act, 1957, in respect of 28 individual unfit houses.

Slum Clearance :

(a)	Estimated number of unfit houses in the area (as returned to the Minister),	
	1955	234
(b)	Number of unfit houses which have subsequently become unfit	167
(c)	Total number of unfit houses	401
(d)	Number of houses demolished	125
(e)	Number of houses closed (including houses subject to Demolition Orders and those in Confirmed Clearance Areas but not as yet demolished)	112
(f)	Number of houses made fit (including those made fit as a result of Improvement Grants)	75
(g)	Total number dealt with to date	273
(h)	Percentage of total dealt with	68.1%

Improvement Grants :

- (i) Total number of houses which have been improved by Discretionary Grants since commencement of Scheme 318
- (ii) Total number improved by Standard Grants 145

Number of Schemes approved since the introduction of Grants : Discretionary, 318 ; Standard, 145. Total, 463.

Proposed Action regarding Circular 42/62 issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government : As a first step it is intended to select a terrace of 12 houses known as Gloucester Row, Wotton-Under-Edge, interview the owners and occupiers with a view to persuading them to improve their properties.

Overcrowding : No cases of overcrowding came to notice during the year.

New Houses :

(i) Council : Number and type of Council Dwellings completed during 1962. 9 three-Bedroom Houses (Allocated to C.E.G.B.—Berkeley Power Station) ; 14 Bed-Recess Bungalows and 1 three-Bedroom Flat (Warden) (Group Dwellings Scheme, Dursley, with Communal Room for Old People) ; Total, 24.

(ii) Council Dwellings under Construction at the end of year : 12 two-Bedroom Flats at Kingshill, Dursley ; 4 one-Bedroom Bungalows and 1 two-Bedroom Bungalow at Betworthy, Coaley, mainly for Old People ; Total, 17.

Number of families re-housed during 1962 : From Unfit Houses, 18 ; from General Waiting List, 30 ; for other reasons, 14 ; Total, 62.

(iii) Number on Waiting List :

At December, 1961 : For General, 183 ; For O.P. Accom., 67 ; Total 250.

At December, 1962 : For General, 169 ; For O.P. Accom., 56 ; Total 225.

Private Development : Number of Dwellings completed by Private Enterprise—85.

EAST DEAN RURAL DISTRICT

Water

The Greenbottom sources which supply most of the District were supplemented by the West Dean Supply. With increasing consumption the sources will have to be augmented. Awre Parish continued to be adequately supplied by the Blackpool Valley sources. Blaisdon, Huntley and Churcham are supplied by the Gloucester Corporation and a main from this supply was extended to a part of Longhope Parish during the year.

Regular samples are taken from the mains for bacteriological examination.

Sewerage

Only Longhope, Huntley, Churcham and Blaisdon are without sewerage systems. Consideration continued to be given to methods of relieving the Soudley works.

Housing

Slum Clearance : Thirty-two families were re-housed by the Council from individual unfit properties. No Clearance Orders were made.

Overcrowding : No cases of statutory overcrowding were found.

New houses : Council—Twenty-seven houses and fifteen Old Persons Bungalows were built by the Council during the year. Private development—Eighty-one houses were completed.

GLOUCESTER RURAL DISTRICT

Water

9,829 yards of extensions were laid to existing water mains during the year.

Sewerage

Extensions to the Longford Sewage Disposal Works were almost completed. At Hempsted the new sewerage scheme has been completed and at Upton St Leonards the new scheme is nearly ready for use. A mobile maintenance unit has been organised to maintain the numerous small works throughout the District and is proving most effective.

Housing

Statutory action under the Housing Act 1957 was taken in respect of unfit houses.

Slum Clearance : (a) Undertakings accepted—4 ; (b) Closing Orders made—2 ; (c) Demolition Orders made—3. In addition 14 houses were demolished following informal action. Local Authority houses demolished—82.

New Houses : Council, 163 ; Private development, 439. 163 Council dwellings were built by the Council of which 62 units were single bedroom dwellings suitable for old people.

LYDNEY RURAL DISTRICT

Water

The Ferneyley Springs supply the Parishes of Lydney, Aylburton, Alvington and parts of Woolaston. St Briavels and Hewelsfield are supplied by the Rodmore Boreholes. Tidenham is supplied by the Newport and Monmouthshire Water Board augmented by the Council's sources.

Tufts Level is used for the Industrial Estate.

Regular samples are taken from the mains for bacteriological examination.

Sewerage

A commencement was made on the St Briavels Village scheme. The Council intend to sewer Tidenham as soon as possible. Connections to the new Alvington and Woolaston scheme were commenced. Lydney and Aylburton are sewered.

Housing

Slum Clearance : Three Demolition Orders and two Closing Orders were made, and one undertaking not to use dwelling for human habitation was accepted.

Overcrowding : No case was found.

New Houses : Council—No new Council houses were built. Private houses—Seventy-four were completed.

NEWENT RURAL DISTRICT

Water

The Gloucester Corporation supplies the District direct except the town of Newent, which it supplies indirectly through the District Council. Also Malvern Urban District Council affords a compensation supply to fifty-one properties at Bromsberrow.

Sewerage

The Newent works are to be reconstructed. Dymock has a main sewerage system, and there is a small system at Corse and one at Hartpury.

Housing

Slum Clearance : Five individual unfit properties were closed.

Overcrowding : Three cases were re-housed by the Council.

New Houses : Council—No new Council houses were built. Private Houses—Seventy-three private houses were erected.

NORTH COTSWOLD RURAL DISTRICT

Water

The analysis of water samples showed that 124 samples taken from the Cotswold Water Board's mains supplies were satisfactory, and 1 was unsatisfactory.

34 samples taken from private supplies were satisfactory and 32 unsatisfactory. In the case of the unsatisfactory samples appropriate action was taken.

Sewerage

During the year the sewerage and sewage disposal schemes for the villages of Guiting Power, Little Rissington and Naunton were completed, and the systems put into operation.

The scheme for Lower Slaughter is still deferred, pending a decision on certain major works proposed to the sewerage system of Bourton-on-the-Water, into which the Lower Slaughter system is planned to discharge.

Approval for the Bourton-on-the-Hill scheme was given by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, and tenders are being invited for this work.

The Ebrington and Longborough schemes have been prepared in outline and approvals are awaited.

Housing

Slum Clearance : Action under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957, was taken in respect of 9 houses.

New Houses : Council—35 Houses and 23 Old People's Bungalows. Private development—53.

NORTHLEACH RURAL DISTRICT

Water

24 Parishes out of 26 have a comprehensive water scheme, now under the Control of the Cotswold Water Board, Cirencester.

During the year the Water Board provided a mains supply for the Council Houses at Withington as the pressure from the Estate Supply was insufficient.

Sewerage

Northleach the only parish with a full sewerage scheme. Parish of Andoversford scheme commenced Nov. 1962. Sherborne and Bibury parishes schemes drawn up and under consideration by the Ministry.

Housing

New Houses : 8 Old People's bungalows in course of erection at Northleach. 16 new houses completed and occupied by Private enterprise during the year.

SODBURY RURAL DISTRICT

Water

The Parish of Hawkesbury in the northern part of Sodbury Rural District Council is supplied by a small Council owned system from a pumping station which is situated at Kilcot Valley.

Regular maintenance and minor repairs effected from time to time has resulted in the pumping station working satisfactorily and has enabled a total of 31,816,550 gallons, a daily average of 87,168 gallons, to be pumped during the past year which is about 1% over the total for 1961.

Samples of both raw and treated water have proved highly satisfactory.

There have been six domestic and four metered connections during the year and one standpipe has been dispensed with. The total number of connections is now :—

Domestic Connections as at 31/12/62	...	...	208
Metered to farm, etc., as at 31/12/62	...	...	67
Standpipes as at 31/12/62	...	...	16
Approximate Population as at 31/12/62	...	...	1,275

Frampton End Lane, Iron Acton : A scheme to lay 413 yards of 3 in. main from the B.4058 road along Frampton End Lane to Brake Farm on the south side of the River Frome has been approved and the order placed. The estimated cost is £1,365 and the main will serve two houses and one farm.

Yate Lower Common : The Ministry of Housing and Local Government and the Gloucestershire County Council have approved the proposal to the laying of approximately 2,350 yards of 4 in. main from New Road in the Parish of Rangeworthy to Hall End, Frith Lane, Wickwar, at an estimated cost of £5,055.

There has been some difficulty in obtaining an easement from the Transport Commission for this scheme which will supply six farms and five cottages.

Ashwicke—Parish of Marshfield : An order has been placed for the work on the amended scheme for the laying of 420 yards of 3 in. main and 1,467 yards of 4 in. main from the water tower at Marshfield terminating at a point in line with Ashwicke Grange Farm.

The Vale, Pucklechurch : This is a proposed small extension, at an estimated cost of £910, from the main in Parkfield Road, Pucklechurch and will consist of 230 yards of 3 in. main to serve six houses.

Broad Lane, Yate : An estimate is being obtained for the laying of a main to serve one business premises, two farms, seven private dwellings and one caravan in the part of Broad Lane, Yate, between the Railway Bridge and Goose Green.

The distance is at present uncertain as there is a main at each end of this section.

Dyers Lane, Iron Acton : In 1960 a main was laid in Mission Lane and part of Dyers Lane, and this scheme is an extension of approximately 543 yards of 3 in. main estimated to cost £1,201 and will supply six properties.

Sewerage

Yate/Frampton Cotterell Link Sewer : This sewer has been constructed as far as a point adjacent to St Peter's Church, Frampton Cotterell, and it is proposed to extend this along the valley past Cog Mill and thence to Yate.

The existing pumping station at Iron Acton will be connected and provision is made for connections in the Mays Hill area, the Nibley Works and for an extension along North Road, Yate. A further branch will serve development now taking place in Yate.

The estimated cost of this scheme is approximately £300,000 and tenders for this connection will be invited in the beginning of 1963.

Cold Ashton : The transfer to the Council of a private sewage disposal works at Cold Ashton has given the Council an opportunity to extend the sewage system to serve a further 15 properties. This system has now been completed.

Extension of Old Sodbury Sewerage Scheme : This extension to serve five dwellings at Old Sodbury has now been completed.

Watery Lane, Doynton : The extension of the sewage along Watery Lane to serve one farm and five cottages has now been completed.

Sewage Schemes—General : The following sewerage schemes have been approved but not yet commenced.

(a) Hawkesbury—this is being considered by the Gloucestershire County Council. The approximate cost £117,000.

(b) Acton Turville—the scheme for the village of Acton Turville has been approved at an estimated cost of £20,000.

North Road, Yate—Sewage Extension : This scheme has been approved by the Gloucestershire County Council and has now been submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

The following new sewage schemes have been approved in principle, but details of design have still to be submitted.

Frenchay—estimated cost £50,000

Hillesley—estimated cost £42,000

Little Badminton—estimated cost £5,000

Housing

Slum Clearance : During the year, 22 houses were dealt with. This makes a total of 223 under the Council's Unfit Houses Programme. There are now 39 dwellings requiring action by the Council.

Overcrowding : One case of serious overcrowding was dealt with, the family being re-housed by the Council. Another case did come to the department's notice during survey, and upon informing the Owner of the contravention, he abated same.

New Houses : During the year under review, 21 three-bedroomed Council Houses were completed.

No O.P.D's were provided, but there are 44 now under construction or just about to start, which, when completed will give a total of 145.

590 private enterprise houses were completed.

STROUD RURAL DISTRICT

Water

60 samples of water from private springs and wells were taken during the year.

Sewerage

Completion of contract work of sewerage the Chalford area including two existing Chalford estates. The total length of sewers in the Chalford Parish is now approximately 36,571 1 in. ft.

Discontinuation of the settling tanks and filters of the existing small disposal plant at Chalford Hill Estate. Since the completion of the main sewerage, 56 connections to private houses and 46 connections to Council houses have been made.

Completion of work providing sewerage in the Paper and Bag Mill Area, Bridgend, was completed involving the construction of new line to replace pumping place the existing Ejector Station, the laying of new sewers and rerouting of others.

A scheme of extensions to the Stroud and District Joint Sewerage Works at Stanley Downton was commenced in March, 1962. By the end of the year approximately 80% had been completed.

Housing

Slum Clearance : 76 unfit houses were dealt with during the year and the Council is ahead of the approved Programme. 88 Improvement grants were authorised, which saved many houses from becoming unfit.

New Houses : Council—34 completed (6 for old people) ; Private development—138 completed ; a total of 172 houses completed throughout the district. By 31st December, 1962, there were 85 Council Houses and 172 private houses under construction.

TETBURY RURAL DISTRICT

Water

(a) Satisfactory in quantity and quality in all parishes except Kingscote. This supply is most unsatisfactory and the Bristol Waterworks Co. has been negotiating with the Kingscote Horsley Trust regarding the installation of an extension of the Tetbury supply to supply the whole parish. No scheme has yet been submitted to the Council.

(b) Samples : 22. 17 bacteriological samples from Kingscote supplies 14 of which were polluted. 4 samples taken from private supplies in Ozleworth, 2 were satisfactory and 2 polluted. 1 sample from Bristol Waterworks, Tetbury supply was satisfactory.

(c) No plumbo-solvent contamination.

(d) Bristol Waterworks requested to supply Kingscote parish to replace existing contaminated supplies. In 2 cases in Ozleworth drainage works were carried out to remedy contamination of private supplies.

(e) No new mains laid during year.

Sewerage

Tetbury sewage works completed and pollution of Tetbury branch of the River Avon has been remedied.

Investigations into the infiltration of surface water into Tetbury sewers is being carried out.

Council requested Consulting Engineers to prepare a report on drainage requirements for parish of Boxwell-with-Leighterton.

Didmarton sewage scheme still under consideration.

Housing

Slum Clearance : 10 representations—Demolition Orders 3, Closing Orders 5, Undertakings 2. 1 family re-housed under this heading.

Overcrowding : No cases of overcrowding dealt with during the year.

New Houses : No Council houses completed during the year. Scheme for 24 houses, 16 old persons' bungalows, warden's flat and communal room commenced during year. 7 houses completed by private enterprise during the year.

THORNBURY RURAL DISTRICT

Water

Mains water supply in the District has been augmented by the laying of 4,346 yards of new main extensions.

Of the 9,286 habitable properties 8,686 equalling 93.7% are now connected.

Formal samples of input and distribution of water were generally chemically and bacteriologically satisfactory. During the year, however, complaints of serious dis-colouration of mains water in the Northern area were investigated and the matter is continuing to receive attention.

Sewerage

The Wanswell (Hamfallow) Parish sewerage scheme involving pumping to Sharpness was completed. Almondsbury sewerage scheme is making substantial progress and a start was made on the extensions to the Thornbury Sewerage works and sewers designed to serve the increasing population. Ministry approval has been received to the outline scheme for the sewerage of the villages of Olveston and Tockington. An outline scheme for the sewerage of Redwick and Northwick is at present the subject of consideration by the Council. The scheme for the sewerage of Stone is at present held up over difficulties connected with land acquisition. Further schemes for the villages of Hallen, Tytherington and Cromhall are in the course of preparation.

Housing

Improved progress was made in the slum clearance programme and the building of new accommodation. The Council now have a total of 1,740 units of accommodation with 102 houses under construction with a further 30 approved but not started.

Slum Clearance : During the year 46 units were provided for slum clearance and 34 units for general need. Since the commencement of the programme 216 properties have been demolished or closed, and 32 are subject to demolition orders. A total of 516 properties have been made fit and it is estimated that there remains a total of 300 properties to be dealt with.

Overcrowding : Nil.

New Houses : Council—34 (none for old people) ; Private development—321 completed and 297 in the course of construction.

WARMLEY RURAL DISTRICT

Water Supplies

Most of the properties in the district receive their supply from the Bristol Waterworks Company mains. This supply is satisfactory both in quantity and quality ; the water is hard and therefore possesses no plumbo-solvent characteristics.

Some 130 properties do not receive main supplies, but the Council are actively considering extending the mains to serve these areas, mainly in Golden Valley, Beach and Upton Cheyney.

The supplies to Hencliffe Woods and Hanham Mills at Hanham are still under R.D.C. ownership. Last year the Council did agree to transfer ownership to the Bristol Waterworks Co., but certain legal difficulties have arisen and these have delayed the actual take-over. It is hoped that the formalities will be completed in the near future.

There is only one public standpipe in the district, situated at Hencliffe Woods, but several houses are supplied from external taps.

Routine testing has revealed two unsatisfactory private supplies. One of these has been closed, and water of a more satisfactory quality obtained from an alternative private source. It is hoped that the other case will be dealt with by mains extension.

Sewerage

Sewage Disposal : Agreement has been reached with the City of Bristol to take the effluent from the existing sewage works at Conham, together with the sewage which will arise from further development in the area. This will link up with the provision of a new trunk sewer, which will deal adequately with future development in a portion of Kingswood Urban District and the whole of Warmley District. The documents are being prepared by the Consultants.

Sewers : A revised scheme for sewerage the North Common area has been submitted to the Minister. This will include a portion of Cann Lane and the north end of Poplar Road, and cater for the development of "white land" in the North Common drainage area. The scheme will be of the gravitation type and if accepted, will obviate the necessity for a sewage pumping station. The sewer extension in Whittucks Road area, Hanham has been completed, and this has resulted in a further 23 properties being connected to the main sewer.

Drainage, Improvements and Conversions : During the year 14 properties were converted from the conservancy system to water carriage system of sanitation. Thirty-nine properties, served either by bucket closets or a cesspool, were connected to the main sewer.

Housing

Clearance Areas : Unfit houses dealt with by Clearance Orders—Nil. Unfit houses purchased by agreement—4.

Individual Unfit Houses : Houses dealt with by demolition orders—1. Houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by the owners under section 16 and still in force—3. Part of buildings closed (section 18)—0. Closing Orders made—3.

Properties rendered fit : Number of unfit or defective houses rendered fit during the year as a result of informal action by the local authority under the Public Health and Housing Acts—40.

Overcrowding : No cases brought to notice.

New Houses : Total number erected during year—Council 44 (of which 5 were Old Persons Dwellings); Private Enterprise, 272. Number of houses under construction but not completed at the end of year—Council, 33 ; Private Enterprise, 105.

WEST DEAN RURAL DISTRICT

Water

There was a fall in the yield of the Lydbrook Lime Kiln Pool Springs and a temporary supply from the Big Well at Redbrook had to be used, which was added to the Redbrook sources.

Regular samples are taken from the mains for bacteriological examination.

Sewerage

Coleford with Berry Hill and Broadwell are sewerage. Good progress was made with the Lydbrook scheme.

Housing

Slum Clearance : Twenty Demolition Orders and ten Closing Orders were made on individual unfit properties. No Clearance Orders were made.

This brought the number of properties dealt with since 1955 under the Slum Clearance proposals to 264 (153 Demolition Orders, 57 Closing Orders, 28 Undertakings and 26 in Clearance Areas).

Overcrowding : No cases of statutory overcrowding were found.

New Houses : Council—The Council built twenty-four dwellings, nine of which were Old Persons Bungalows, and the others were to re-house families from Slum Clearance properties. Private houses—Forty-eight houses were completed.

SECTION E INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

1. Milk Supply

During the past year another pasteurising dairy was absorbed by a large dairy and at the end of 1962, 19 licensed processing dairies remained. The number of samples secured from these sources totalled 1,594. Of these, 12 samples failed the keeping quality test, and a further 12 samples failed the test which checks the adequacy of heat treatment.

Comment was made in my last annual report that the tests used are now more exacting ; the number of unsatisfactory samples, now 3 in every 200 is not regarded with complacency, but it represents a marked improvement on the previous year when a failure rate of 7 in every 200 samples was recorded.

It will be noted that whilst the number of milk samples taken from pasteurising dairies declined due to the smaller number of dairies, this was off-set by an overall increase in sampling from other sources.

(a) *School Milk Supplies*

470 different schools were visited in the routine sampling of milk. Of the 1,039 milk samples procured, 48 were not satisfactory. Several of these failures originated from Processing Dairies outside the County. This follows the trend mentioned in para. (2) of this report.

(b) *Milk Supplies to County Council Properties*

One isolated failure was reported out of 115 milk samples.

(c) *Milk Supplies to Hospitals*

The milk supplied to the hospitals comprising the Gloucester, Stroud and Forest Group was sampled. One sample of milk failed the keeping quality test, the remaining 22 samples were satisfactory.

(d) *Hospital Dairy Farm*

The sampling of milk produced at Coney Hill Hospital Farm on behalf of the Ministry of Health was continued throughout the year. A wholly satisfactory record was maintained. The 12 samples taken each satisfied the prescribed test, and no adverse reports were received following biological examination of these samples.

(e) *Specified Area Milk Sampling*

Sampling of milk purchased from dairy roundsmen, and from dairy premises where no heat-treatment is involved, was increased. This routine check embraces all grades and designations of milk available throughout the county. For the first time in the experience of this department one sample of sterilised milk failed the statutory test. 13 other unsatisfactory samples were reported—9 related to pasteurised milks, and 6 were raw T.T. milks. 744 samples were satisfactory.

(f) *Biological Examination of Milk*

All raw milks sampled were submitted for biological examination in addition to the statutory Methylene Blue Test.

Two samples were reported upon as having organisms of Br. Abortus present ; the details were passed to the appropriate district council as a matter of urgency for suitable precautionary action. Subsequently it was reported that a human case of Brucellosis had been diagnosed in the area, and the person concerned had been receiving milk from the dairyman who had supplied the infected samples.

2. Water Sampling

Sampling of drinking water was again carried out during the year under review.
There was also considerable activity in the supervision of swimming bath waters at schools however, due to the continuing expansion of interest and facilities in this sphere.

3. Food Hygiene

As occasion has arisen, inspections of canteen kitchens under the control of the County Council have been made. In general, the standards maintained have been commendable.

4. Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order

The number of premises licensed under this Order is now 68, an increase of 4 over the total for 1961. Three other applications are still under consideration.

SUMMARY TABLE OF MILK SAMPLES

Origin of Samples	Ster. Milk		Pasteurised Milk				Raw T.T.		Total Samples Examined
	Turbidity Test		Phos. Test		Meth. Blue Test		Meth. Blue Test		
	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	
Licensed Pasteurisation Plants	—	—	1,582	12	1,582	12	—	—	1,594
Specified Area Samples ...	102	1	552	2	547	7	97	6	760
School Milks	—	—	1,030	5	992	43	4	—	1,039
Other G.C.C. Properties ...	—	—	99	1	100	—	15	—	115
Hospitals	—	—	23	—	22	1	—	—	23
									3,531

5. Report on the undertaken by Animal Health Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (Gloucester) during 1962

I am obliged to Mr A. Wilson, Divisional Veterinary Officer for this report.
(a) Diseases of Animals Act and Orders

Disease	1962		1961	
	Negative Reports Investigated	No. of Confirmed Cases	Negative Reports Investigated	No. of Confirmed Cases
Anthrax ...	144	3	125	3
Atrophic Rhinitis ...	—	—	—	—
Foot and Mouth ...	1	—	2	—
Fowl Pest ...	101	33	92	44
Swine Fever ...	121	58	68	17
Tuberculosis ...	—	—	1	—

Atrophic Rhinitis has been removed from the list of notifiable diseases.

(b) *Milk and Dairies Regulations*

The whole county is now attested and the number of herds at 31st December, 1962 is as follows :—

(i) Dairy herds	...	...	1,757
(ii) Beef herds	...	...	1,986
(iii) Mixed herds	...	...	862
			4,605

During the year 2,729 dairy herd inspections were carried out involving the clinical inspection of 142,034 cattle.

(c) *Tuberculous Milk—Veterinary Investigations*

During 1962 no reports were received from Medical Officers of Health of tubercle bacilli having been found in bulk milk samples.

(d) *Congenital Bovine Tuberculosis*

No cases of Congenital Bovine Tuberculosis were reported by Medical Officers of Health during 1962.

(e) *Brucella Abortus Infection in Milk*

During the year no reports were received from Medical Officers of Health regarding illness in human beings from the consumption of milk infected with *Brucella abortus*.

(f) *Area Eradication Plan for Tuberculosis*

As mentioned above all herds in this county are now attested.

During the year 189,879 cattle were tuberculin tested in Gloucestershire, 442 reactors were disclosed and this represents 0.23% of all animals tested as against 0.29% last year. 58% of the reactors had visible lesions at autopsy (70% last year).

(g) *Calf Vaccination Scheme*

In 1962, 10,779 calves and heifers prior to service were vaccinated under the above scheme, the purpose of which is to increase the number of female cattle which are protected against infection with *Brucella abortus*.

On 1st May, 1962, a free Calf Vaccination Scheme was introduced ; this was followed by an increased uptake of vaccine but not perhaps to the extent which we had hoped for.

(h) *Poultry Stock Improvement Plan*

Under this scheme 108,168 fowls and turkeys were blood tested in 65 flocks in order to detect carriers of *Salmonella pullorum* infection and *Salmonella gallinarum* infection. Reactors were disclosed in only one flock and they were birds being kept for commercial egg production and not as breeding stock.

(i) *Salmonellosis in cattle*

During 1962 no reports were received from Medical Officers of Health of food poisoning in humans which might be attributable to this source.

(j) *Tuberculosis Order, 1938*

No cattle were slaughtered under this order during 1962.

(k) *The Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958 and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958*

During the year inspections of slaughterhouses in the County were carried out in conjunction with the Public Health Inspector of the Local Authorities concerned.

SECTION F

MISCELLANEOUS

Registered Nursing Homes

At the end of the year there were nineteen nursing homes registered in the County. These homes provide 256 beds for general cases and 4 maternity cases.

1962
TABLE I—BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Districts	Estimated Population	BIRTHS								DEATHS													
		Live Births				Still Births				Total		Under 1 year			Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Under 4 weeks				Under 1 week			
		Leg.	Illeg.	Total	Rate per 1,000 Pop.	Leg.	Illeg.	Total	S.B. Rate per 1,000 Total Births	No.	Rate per 1,000 Pop.	Leg.	Illeg.	Total		Leg.	Illeg.	Total	Rate 1,000 Live Births	Leg.	Illeg.	Total	Rate 1,000 Live Births
Urban																							
Charlton Kings	7,770	95	4	99	12.74	1	—	1	10.00	96	12.36	2	—	2	20.20	1	—	1	10.10	1	—	1	10.10
Cheltenham M.B.	73,770	1,295	124	1,419	19.24	17	1	18	12.52	955	12.95	37	3	40	28.19	23	3	26	18.32	21	3	24	16.91
Cirencester	12,600	183	14	197	15.63	2	—	2	10.05	163	12.94	8	—	8	40.61	6	—	6	30.46	6	—	6	30.46
Kingswood	26,410	618	15	633	23.97	17	—	17	26.15	258	9.77	9	—	9	14.22	7	—	7	11.06	7	—	7	11.06
Mangotsfield	24,230	401	13	414	17.09	9	—	9	21.28	229	9.45	8	—	8	19.35	5	—	5	12.08	5	—	5	12.08
Nailsworth	3,700	48	2	50	13.51	2	—	2	38.46	49	13.24	2	—	2	40.00	1	—	1	20.00	1	—	1	20.00
Stroud	17,620	309	16	325	18.44	6	—	6	18.13	239	13.56	6	1	7	21.54	6	—	6	18.46	5	—	5	15.38
Tewkesbury M.B.	5,880	92	8	100	17.01	1	—	1	9.9	85	14.46	3	—	3	30.00	1	—	1	10.00	1	—	1	10.00
TOTAL U.D.	171,980	3,041	196	3,237	18.82	55	1	56	17.01	2,074	12.06	75	4	79	24.41	50	3	53	16.37	47	3	50	15.45
Rural																							
Cheltenham	32,440	597	24	621	19.14	6	2	8	12.72	293	9.03	18	—	18	28.99	14	—	14	22.54	9	—	9	14.49
Cirencester	15,630	270	15	285	18.23	4	—	4	13.86	142	9.09	4	—	4	14.04	3	—	3	10.53	2	—	2	7.02
Dursley	18,650	269	10	279	14.96	7	—	7	24.48	192	10.29	5	1	6	21.51	1	1	2	7.17	1	1	2	7.17
East Dean	29,800	352	18	370	12.42	5	—	5	13.33	256	8.59	9	1	10	27.03	7	1	8	21.62	6	1	7	18.92
Gloucester	48,050	914	42	956	19.90	16	1	17	17.47	512	10.66	19	1	20	20.92	13	1	14	14.64	12	1	13	13.60
Lydney	12,930	200	11	211	16.32	6	—	6	27.65	138	10.67	3	—	3	14.22	3	—	3	14.21	1	—	1	4.74
Newent	8,850	157	10	167	18.87	1	—	1	5.95	91	10.28	1	—	1	5.99	1	—	1	5.99	1	—	1	5.99
North Cotswold	20,040	318	16	334	16.66	8	2	10	29.07	235	11.73	2	—	2	5.99	2	—	2	5.99	2	—	2	5.99
Northleach	7,880	114	8	122	15.48	1	—	1	8.13	107	13.58	2	—	2	16.39	2	—	2	16.39	1	—	1	8.20
Sodbury	46,870	923	43	966	20.61	14	—	14	14.29	426	9.09	9	1	10	10.35	5	1	6	6.21	3	1	4	4.14
Stroud	28,200	431	26	457	16.21	11	—	11	23.50	373	13.23	10	1	11	24.07	10	1	11	24.07	10	1	11	24.07
Tetbury	6,920	121	4	125	18.06	4	—	4	31.01	104	15.03	5	—	5	40.00	4	—	4	32.00	4	—	4	32.00
Thornbury	30,970	580	30	610	19.70	14	2	16	25.56	311	10.04	11	—	11	18.03	7	—	7	11.48	7	—	7	11.48
Warmley	21,500	471	12	483	22.47	10	2	12	24.24	155	7.21	1	—	1	2.07	1	—	1	2.07	1	—	1	2.07
West Dean	17,590	295	12	307	17.45	3	—	3	9.68	236	13.42	4	—	4	13.03	2	—	2	6.51	1	—	1	3.26
TOTAL R.D.	337,320	6,012	281	6,293	18.66	110	9	119	18.56	3,571	10.59	103	5	108	17.16	75	5	80	12.71	61	5	66	10.49
County Totals	509,300	9,053	477	9,530	18.71	165	10	175	18.03	5,645	11.08	178	9	187	19.62	125	8	133	13.96	108	8	116	12.17

TABLE II—1962 SUMMARY

Districts	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Ac. Polio- myelitis		Measles	Diph- theria	Ac. Pneu- monia	Dysentery	Small- pox	Ac. Enc Lethargia	
			P	NP						I.	PP
Urban											
Charlton Kings ...	2	—	—	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheltenham M.B.	18	27	—	—	831	—	13	—	—	—	—
Cirencester ...	2	2	—	—	16	—	4	5	—	—	—
Kingswood ...	3	8	—	—	201	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mangotsfield ...	10	4	—	—	182	—	—	12	—	—	—
Nailsworth ...	4	—	—	—	22	—	1	—	—	—	—
Stroud ...	10	—	—	—	23	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tewkesbury M.B.	—	4	—	—	132	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS U.D. ...	49	45	—	—	1,446	—	19	17	—	—	—
Rural											
Cheltenham ...	5	5	—	—	523	—	4	2	—	1	—
Cirencester ...	1	—	—	—	3	—	9	12	—	—	—
Dursley ...	7	—	—	—	141	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Dean ...	1	2	—	—	72	—	1	1	—	—	—
Gloucester ...	13	2	—	—	365	—	5	3	—	—	—
Lydney ...	1	2	—	—	138	—	2	—	—	—	—
Newent ...	1	4	—	—	170	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Cotswold ...	5	23	—	—	91	—	10	—	—	—	—
Northleach ...	—	—	—	—	31	—	4	—	—	—	—
Sodbury ...	14	6	—	—	15	—	3	5	—	—	—
Stroud ...	14	5	—	—	178	—	9	—	—	—	—
Tetbury ...	1	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—
Thornbury ...	1	2	—	—	54	—	—	1	—	—	—
Warmley ...	2	8	—	—	22	—	2	—	—	—	—
West Dean ...	—	2	—	—	13	—	8	6	—	—	—
TOTALS R.D. ...	66	61	—	—	1,821	—	58	30	—	1	—
County Totals ...	115	106	—	—	3,267	—	77	47	—	1	—

C.P.—Chicken Pox

INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFICATIONS

c id r	Para- Typhoid Fever	Erysipelas	Meningo- coccal Infection	Food Poisoning	Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthal- mia Neonata- m	Tuberculosis			Other
							Pul- monary	Meninges and CNS	Other	
	—	—	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	2	I	—	39	I	29	—	2	—
	—	—	I	—	2	—	5	—	2	19 C.P.
	—	—	—	—	2	—	10	—	I	—
	—	I	—	—	2	—	11	—	I	—
	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	3	—	15	—	6	—
	—	—	—	—	I	—	2	—	—	—
	—	5	3	—	51	I	72	—	12	19C.P.
	—	I	2	5	3	—	5	I	—	—
	—	—	—	—	I	—	5	—	I	5 C.P.
	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	I	—
	—	2	—	—	—	—	15	—	I	—
	—	I	—	—	2	—	10	—	I	—
	—	—	—	—	4	—	12	—	I	—
	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—
	—	5	I	5	I	—	4	—	—	—
	—	I	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
	—	3	—	4	3	—	27	—	2	—
	—	3	—	—	7	—	9	—	3	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	11	—
	—	I	—	—	—	—	6	I	I	—
	—	—	—	—	I	—	8	—	—	—
	—	19	3	14	25	—	119	2	22	5 C.P.
	—	24	6	14	76	I	191	2	34	24 C.P.

TABLE III—1962
CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATHS

Causes of Death	Under 1 year	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 years and over	Grand Total
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	—	—	—	—	3	8	9	20
2 Tuberculosis, other ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
3 Syphilitic disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	8
4 Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Whooping cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Meningococcal infections ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
7 Acute poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	—	3	—	—	2	2	6	13
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	—	—	—	—	2	36	87	125
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	—	—	—	—	8	96	104	208
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	—	—	—	—	6	40	43	89
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	—	—	—	—	6	20	17	43
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	—	5	5	2	13	166	297	488
15 Leukaemia, aleukemia ...	—	3	3	3	1	3	15	28
16 Diabetes ...	—	—	—	—	—	7	34	41
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system	—	—	—	1	12	134	667	814
18 Coronary disease, angina ...	—	—	—	—	20	263	752	1035
19 Hypertension with heart disease	—	—	—	—	—	11	88	99
20 Other heart diseases ...	—	1	—	—	8	88	726	823
21 Other circulatory diseases	—	—	—	—	4	29	192	225
22 Influenza ...	—	—	—	—	3	4	39	46
23 Pneumonia ...	22	8	1	2	9	34	282	358
24 Bronchitis ...	2	2	—	1	3	48	182	238
25 Other diseases of respiratory system	—	—	1	1	3	15	34	54
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	—	—	—	1	13	26	40
27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	3	1	—	4	6	17	32
28 Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—	—	—	2	9	23	34
29 Hyperplasia of prostate ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	37	38
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3
31 Congenital malformations ...	40	3	1	—	3	15	2	64
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases	113	8	6	6	17	80	226	456
33 Motor vehicle accidents ...	—	5	5	23	9	20	18	80
34 All other accidents ...	8	2	6	2	13	16	51	98
35 Suicide ...	—	—	—	3	8	20	10	41
36 Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	187	43	29	45	163	1,188	3 990	5,645